The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 7 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1915. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1915 Jan.				
9th "	India	8000	....	....
16th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
23rd "	Arabia	8000	....	....
30th "	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	....
13th "	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
20th "	Persia	8000	....	....
27th "	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
6th March	Caledonia	8000	....	....
13th "	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
20th "	India	8000	....	....
27th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
3rd April	Arabia	8000	....	....
10th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
17th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	....
24th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
1st May ..	Persia	8000	....	....

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Colombo Maru.	O.Sakamoto.	4709	21st Dec.	th Jan. 15
Hakushima Maru	Naguchi.	4643	30th. Dec.	11th Jan. 15
Takata Maru	J. Evans	6712	16th. Jan.	22nd Jan.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Nomura	5143	17th. Jan.	26th. Jan
Kirin Maru	B.T	3808	24th Jan.	5th Feb

For Freight apply to —

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN KAI-SHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of material from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Kasagra does not merely relieve constipation temporarily, but, properly used, will cure the trouble by restoring the normal tonicity of the bowels. 180—D16.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Lahore ..	6,947	....	20th Jan
City of Paris ..	9,239	20th. March	22nd March
City of Cairo ..	7,700	10th April	12th April.
City of Karachi .	5,573	....	1st May

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st. class Returns.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
Londonvia Marseilles	653	1,091	489	189
Liverpool	605	957	462	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool.	..	999	..	737

Rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration without notice.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH.
Acting Manager.

Post Box. 141.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized and Issued ... Rs. 20,06,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 19,56,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,42,795
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,60,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, Patiala, Jamoo and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons Sailing date. Time. Routes.

DWARKA, 1,695, Sat. 9th January, *Direct.

LINGA, 2,185, Mon. 11th Jan. 11 a.m., ‡P. B. D. and C. M.

BARPETA, 3,200, Thursday, 14th Jan.

* On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

‡ Pore Bunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BARPETA," 3,200 tons, on Thursday. 14th January, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Henjam, Linga, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUNDUA," 3,306 tons, about 9th January, calling at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

8th January, 1915.

F. CORNAGLIA.

BOMBAY AND POONA,

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments,

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA.

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 30,000,000
RESER FUND ..... „ 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien	Tiehling
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tientsin
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Kobe	Newchwang	Tsingtan
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Massilia"	5,091	J. Thompson	9th Feb.1915
S.S. "Olympia"	5,124	J.L. Henderson	24th Feb.1915
S.S. "Scindia"	5,106	Wm. Kelso	14th March.1915
S.S. "Elysia"	5,368	J. Kinnaird	26th March.1915
S.S. "Castalia"	5,388	....	11th April.1915
S.S. "Circassia"	[illegible]	J.Osborne	R.N.R.26th April.1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been taken up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses. Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in very cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital ..... £ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £ 900,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 2031 *elephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY

many months before the war commenced, adopted PYRENE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS as standard and since that time have purchased over 3,000. They are placed on submarines and destroyers, on small motor craft at the various yards and docks and on motor launches acting as tenders to large warships.

The Royal Naval Air Stations and the Admiralty Flying School, branches of the Admiralty have been supplied with PYRENE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.

Another branch of the War Office is the Royal Aircraft Factory to whom have been supplied PYRENE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS. The Army and Navy have each their own flying departments.

The mechanical Transport Department of the War Office have equipped their motor transports with PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS, attached by means of a Vehicle Bracket. Thousands of PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS have so far been supplied for this purpose.

THE P. & O. STEAMSHIP COMPANY

on account of the Admiralty, have purchased on thousand PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS for the protection of their boats.

THE AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION AND MOTOR UNION

which is the strongest institution in England in connection with motoring, and which has a membership of over ninety thousand, has officially adopted PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS. They have about one thousand Scouts on motor cycles, continually travelling many parts of the country to give help and advice to the members. At the present time, this whole organization has been completely taken over by the War Office. An interesting order was received from them lately for a complete equipment of PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS for their head-quarters office building, since they were afraid, in view of the fact that they are now a Government office, that some attempt might be made to start a fire on their premises.

THE PYRENE EXTINGUISHER

is small enough to be easily handled by anyone and big enough to meet the requirements and merit the approval of those who know.

The flame of enthusiasm is the only flame PYRENE cannot extinguish. Every time PYRENE is used this spark is rekindled and bursts forth larger and fiercer than ever.

SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

ICO

When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds. Those, however, who buy our.—

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent percent. value of their money but more.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is not a substitute for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is now used by leading families hotels, restaurants and cafes, It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mr. Walness (Miraj); Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I. C. S., (Collector of Surat.) Dr. Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur), Prof. Dhakmarwala (*Vice* Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL CO. LTD.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearns' Headache Cure will put you right. 180—C14

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 4 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL, Poona.—Next term begins 18th January 1915. A new dormitory, thoroughly equipped and furnished, will be opened next term. Special attention given to lavatory requirements. Applications for boarders to fill the same invited. An uptodate Science Laboratory and Dining Room will also be opened during the year. Prospectus and full particulars from.
THE HEAD MASTER.
4919

WANTED.

WANTED a SHORTHAND TYPIST Apply RAJA & CO., 77 Apollo Street, Bombay. 4962

WANTED immediately.—EFFICIENT TEACHER to teach English in Standards V & VI. Good knowledge of Latin highly desirable.—Apply to A. H. S., Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4937

WANTED a GRADUATE for the NEW HIGH SCHOOL, [illegible] pay Rs. 60 to 75 according to [illegible] to join at once. Apply to—
4960 THE SUPERINTENDENT.

WANTED—A TUTOR for a boy of IV Standard. Salary Rs. 25 two hours or less in the evening. Preference will be given to an ex-St. Xavier's SCHOLAR. Address X.Y.Z. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3097

A EUROPEAN SALVATION ARMY NURSE with European qualifications and experience has been appointed to the Bombay Headquarters and will accept engagements for general nursing.
For terms apply to
THE GENERAL SECRETARY,
The Salvation Army,
4957 Byculla Bridge.

WANTED an ENGINEER to take charge of the Fresh Water Condensing Plant at Perim Island under the direction of a Chief Engineer stationed at Aden.
Applicants must be in possession of a 1st or 2nd class Bombay Boiler Act Certificate, able to carry out minor repairs in lathe or vice and to speak and write English clearly.
The salary attached to the appointment is Rs. 145 per mensem, with free quarters and water allowance, also allowance (not exceeding half pay) for overtime.
The applicant will be required to furnish a security of Rs. 1,000 on appointment. The security to be either in cash, Government loan paper, Provincial Municipal debenture or Port Trust bonds
Applications should be addressed to THE OFFICER, I/C, Supplies and Transport, Aden Brigade, Aden, giving full particulars of previous employment, together with copies of testimonials.
H. THACKER, LIEUT-COLONEL,
In Charge Supplies and Transport,
Aden Brigade.
3089

WANTED a District Engineer for the Jalpaiguri District Board on a monthly salary of Rs. 600 for the period of one year only during the absence of the permanent District Engineer on leave from 1st April 1915 next, with first class travelling allowance according to the Civil Service Regulations.
Candidates must be qualified under the rules prescribed in the Government Notification No. 3334 L. S. G., dated the 20th December 1901, as amended by Notification No. 1781 L. S. G., dated the 12th December 1912.
Applications accompanied by the necessary certificates and testimonials should be submitted on or before the 31st January, 1915, in sealed and registered covers addressed to the Chairman of the District Board, Jalpaiguri, and superscribed "Application for Appointment of District Engineer" together with a suitable envelope, addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration in which they could be returned in the event of the application being unsuccessful. The selected candidate will be expected to join on the 1st April 1915.
A. G. HALLIFAX,
Chairman District Board.
Jalpaiguri, 19th December, 1914.
3084

WANTED.

WANTED a COMPETENT MANAGING CLERK by a firm of Attorneys. Please apply with testimonials to Box No. 13, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4967

WANTED an experienced WEAVING MASTER for up-country Mill. Knowledge of sizing essential. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4900

WANTED Nurse for voyage home. Services in exchange for passage early in February. Must be good sailor. Baby 3 months old.—Apply to Mrs. J. A. TURNBULL, Nagpur, Central Provinces. 3098

WANTED a PROFESSOR of English for the DYAL SINGH COLLEGE Lahore on Rs. 250/- to Rs. 350/- p.m. according to qualifications. The applicant should be a Graduate of an English or an Indian University with experience in college teaching. 4970

WANTED a P. E. or Intermediate with Persian for the A. V. School Ankleswar. Pay from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35. Apply to the undersigned.
MOTILAL N. DALAL,
Chairman,
Municipal School Board,
4958 Ankleswar.
Ankleswar, 5th January, 1915.

EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS WANTED.—THE LAWRENCE SCHOOL GHORA GALI near MURREE. 1st ASSISTANT MISTRESS 125-5-150. English Trained and Certificated or British University Degree. Assistant Mistress 100. Kindergarten Mistress 100. Both trained and certificated. Government Pensionable posts. Apply Rev. The Principal. 4920

WANTED.—STEWARD for ORDNANCE CLUB Kirkee.
Present occupant who is leaving to rejoin the army has been receiving Rs. 100/- per mensem, free quarters and certain percentages on bar, sales. A security of Rs. 200/- will be required from the successful candidate. Apply.
HONORARY SECRETARY,
Ordnance Club, Kirkee.
4953

WANTED.—First Assistant Mistress for Girls' Branch of the Lawrence Memorial School. Must be qualified to teach High School. European, interested in girls and church worker preferred. Salary Rs. 125-5-150 with free board and quarters.
Also temporary Carpentry Instructor for Boys' Branch owing to occupant having to rejoin Regiment. Sergeant with some knowledge of carpentry might act. Salary Rs. 90-2-100 with quarters.
Applications should be sent to the PRINCIPAL, Lovedale, Nilgiris. 3083

WANTED—A GENERAL DUTY INSPECTOR for the Bassein Municipality on Rs. 30 to 40 p.m. A man having experience of Municipal works and a non-Hindu will be preferred. Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the VICE-PRESIDENT, Bassein Municipality, Thana District, before the 25th instant.
B. C. PARANJPE,
Secretary,
Bassein Municipality.
Bassein Municipal Office,
5th January 1915. 3099

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE SECONDHAND OSLER D. C. FANS, regulators and lamps for sale, cheap. Apply to Box No. 12, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4965.

FOR SALE.—Black and tan Dachshund pup (female) aged 6 months. Well bred. Particulars on application to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." What offers. 3090

LADIES & GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4704

TO BE LET.

TO LET New House overlooking Gowalia Tank Recreation ground, Electric Lights, etc., for Europeans or Persis. Apply Dr. GHASVALA, Gamdevi. 4955.

AIRY NEWLY PAINTED FLAT, E. L. & Fans, 4 bedrooms, dining and drawing rooms. Apollo Bunder. Apply to N. M. PATELL, Cumballa. 4874

TO LET FURNISHED ROOM with balcony with English couple. Central position in Fort, all modern conveniences, and excellent table. Apply immediately to Box No. 501, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3080

NOTICES

NOTICE.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST RAILWAY.

THE following stations will be opened on the 1st February, 1915, instead of on the 15th January, as previously notified:—
Grain Depot.
Liquid Fuel Depot.
Victoria Dock.
Alexandra Dock.
J. R. REYNOLDS,
Manager.
Nicol Road, Ballard Pier.
Bombay, 1st January, 1915. 4921

NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

INVITATION OF TENDERS FOR FOOD SUPPLY TO MUNICIPAL CATTLE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of the following articles for one year from 1st March, 1915, to 29th February, 1916, are invited by the Municipal Commissioner on the subjoined conditions to which the attention of the intending tenderers is specially drawn. This tenders will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m., Bombay Time, on Wednesday the 27th January 1915.

Tender No. 1 for Ooreed (about 3,600,000 lbs.), Gram (about 400,000 lbs.) Bran, oil cakes, matra, rice, barley, toor grain, koolthi cotton seed and salt for the Municipal bullocks, heifers, horses, and mules.

Tender No. 1A. (Alternative tender to No. 1), for gram (about 4,000,000 lbs.), Bran (about 450,000 lbs.), oil cakes, matra, rice, barley toor grain, koolthi, cotton seed, and salt for the Municipal bullocks heifers, horses, and mules.

Tender No. 2, for hay, green grass and rice straw for Municipal Bullocks, heifers and cows to be supplied in Bombay.

Tender No. 3 for hay, lucerne grass, and rice straw, for cattle, sheep and goats at the Municipal Slaughter Houses at Bandra

Alternative rates for the supply of Ooreed (1) as per sample to be inspected in the Office of the Executive Health Officer and (2) of the quality known as Rangoon Ooreed should be distinctly specified in Tender No. 1.

Printed forms of tender and conditions of contract, &c., can be obtained free of charge from the Office of the Executive Health Officer.

A deposit of Rs. 2,000/- in case of Item No. 1, or Item No. 1A of Rs. 1,500/- in case of Item No. 2, and Rs. 500/- in case of Item No. 3, must be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office at the time of lodging the tenders which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

Successful tenderers must pay the full stamp duty on their respective contracts and the charges, if any, for executing them. The successful tenderer or tenderers will be required to deposit in cash or securities only 2 per cent. of the total contract amount, and as further security for the fulfilment of the contract, deductions will be made at the rate of 5 per cent. on the contract amount from the fortnightly bills to be paid as here-in-after mentioned and these deductions will be added to the original deposits and will be subject to the same conditions and restrictions as regards the original deposits. The securities if paid in cash will bear no interest but will at the request of the successful tenderers be invested in Government or other securities from time to time on conditions to be ascertained from the Chief Accountant.

Payments for supplies received will be made fortnightly on receipt of properly certified bills. The first fortnightly payment will be made after the second fortnightly supply is received in March 1915, and thereafter every fortnight, and the payment due for the supplies made during the first fortnight on the contract will be held as security for the due fulfilment of the contract and will be subject to the same conditions as the deposit of 2 per cent. of the contract amount and the 5 per cent. deductions made from the fortnightly bills.

The supplies to be made of the different articles specified above must be all of the first quality according to the sealed samples open to inspection in the Office of the Executive Health Officer, except in regard to Rangoon Ooreed of which sample of the quality to be supplied should be forwarded with the tenders.

Tenderers must distinctly understand that the terms as regards deposits etc., stipulated in the tender forms will not be allowed to be altered.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or tenders and reserves the right before accepting tenders of revising such of the rates in the successful tenders as may appear to be exceptionally

P. R. CAZALET,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices:
Bombay, 6th January, 1915.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 10 of 1915.

Re. RAMKUMAR HANUMANBUX, doing business in Bombay until lately as a broker and merchant in the Marwadi Bazar, outside the Fort: An Adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the abovenamed RAMKUMAR HANUMANBUX has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.
Dated this 7th day of January 1915.
R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort.
Bombay, this 7th January, 1915. 4972

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December last at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 2 per cent. per annum both free from Income Tax will be payable on application on and after the 11th instant to registered shareholders on 31st December, 1914.
By order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 5th January, 1915. 4952

NOTICES.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of the following stores required by the O. and R. Ry. during the 12 months, from the 1st April 1915 to the 31st March 1916.
(1) Oils.
(2) Tools and General Hardware.
(3) Indigenous Stores.
(4) Uniform materials, and Canvas, Cotton, and Woollen goods.

The tenders should be addressed to the AGENT, O. and R. Ry., Lucknow, and will be received by him up to 2 p.m., on the undermentioned dates:—

For Oils ..... on the 9th February '15
" Tools and General Hardware ..... " 12th " '15
" Indigenous stores ... " 16th " '15
" Uniform materials, & Canvas, Cotton & Woollen goods ..... " 19th " '15

The tenders to be submitted in sealed covers, and on which should be clearly written the particular class of stores tendered for namely:—
"Oils" ..... In the case of Oils
"Tools and General Hardware" ..... " " Tools and General Hardware
"Indigenous stores" ... " " Indigenous Stores
"Uniform materials, and Canvas, Cotton, and Woollen Goods ..... " " Uniform materials, and Canvas, Cotton, and Woollen Goods.

The tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, copies of which can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, O. and R. Ry., Lucknow, on payment of Re. 3 per form.
No information can be given at the time of the opening of the tenders, except the names of the firms whose tenders have been received.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the whole of, or any part of the lowest, or any tender.

By Order,
(Sd.) D. E. KEATINGE,
Chief Storekeeper's Office, O. and R. Ry.
Lucknow, dated the 4th January, 1915.
3050

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAYS.

The following revised train service on the Matheran Steam Tramway will be brought into force on and from Tuesday the 12th January, 1915.

ON SATURDAYS.

DOWN.	H. M.	UP.	H. M.
Neral .. Dep.	10-0	Matheran Dep.	13-45
Matheran Arr.	9.0	Neral .. Arr.	15-17

DOWN.

	H. M.
Neral .. Dep.	16-25
Matheran .. Arr.	18-25

ON SUNDAYS.

DOWN.	H. M.	UP.	H. M.
Neral .. Dep.	10- 0	Matheran .. Dep.	15-45
Matheran .. Arr.	12- 0	Neral .. Arr.	17-17

ON MONDAYS:

UP.	H. M.	DOWN.	H. M.
Matheran .. Dep.	7-25	Neral .. Dep.	10-0
Neral .. Arr.	8-57	Matheran .. Arr.	12-0

UP.

	H. M.
Matheran .. Dep.	15-45
Neral. .. Arr.	17-17

FROM TUESDAY TO FRIDAY.

One Up and one Down train to same timings as on Sundays.

2. Books containing Coupon Tickets available between Bombay and Matheran can be obtained on application to the Booking Offices at Victoria Terminus.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 6th January, 1915.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES OF BOMBAY.

D. W. No. 2573 of 1914.

THE TRUSTEES for the IMPROVEMENT of the CITY OF BOMBAY. ...Plaintiffs.
vs.
PITAMBERDAS MOHANLAL .....Defendant.

BY virtue of a Distress Warrant issued out of this Court on the 25th day of November 1914, there will be sold by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January 1915, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at Lohar Chawl, at the premises, Alexandra Cinematograph, 1 Piano, Chairs, Round Tables, Cinematograph Machines with all materials, &c., and Electric Table Fans, etc., the property of the defendant abovenamed.
Each lot to be paid for in cash at the time of the sale.
By order,
SORABJI DADABHAI,
Appraiser.
Court of Small Causes.
Bombay 7th January, 1915.

NOTICE.

THIS is to notify that THAKKAR DAYAL KANJI has withdrawn from the partnership in the business of VISSANJI SONS & Co. Proprietors THE WALLACE FLOUR MILL Co., VISSANJI KHIMJI & Co., and MATHURADAS KANJI from 31st December last and now holds no connection whatever with the said firms nor has any further interest therein as a partner.
(Sd.) MATHURADAS VISSANJI,
Managing Partner,
VISSANJI SONS & CO.,
VISSANJI KHIMJI & CO.,
MATHURADAS KANJI.
4969

Free! *Free!!* *Free!*
Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's
HEALTH LITERATURE.
The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—
THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY
30/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

(Bombay's Leading Playhouse)
6-30 Twice Nightly 9-30 p.m.
ANOTHER GREAT ATTRACTION !!
MR. JIMMY YOUNGE PRESENTS:—
MR. PHILIP NEWBURY
AND
"THE BOHEMIANS"
The Renowned Costume Comedy Company.
In their unique and original entertainment ranging from *Musical Comedy* to *Grand Opera*.
Madame MELBA considers PHILIP NEWBURY one of the world's greatest Tenors, having been associated with Patti, Albani, Sir Charles Santley, Sir Alexander Mackenzie and Clara Butt.
The Company includes:—
MISS BEATRICE MERCER, a contralto with a voice of great range and purity.
MR. OLIVER FARROW.....Bass.
MISS PEGGY PARIS .....Charming and Dainty and a second Margaret Cooper.
MDLLE. LA ROCHE.....Soprano from the Carl Rosa Opera Co., vivacious and versatile with songs of the Ada Reeve type.
MR. CLEMENT MAY .....Character Actor, presenting characters from Dickens.
AN INNOVATION FOR BOMBAY!
In order to bring this musical combination before the WHOLE OF BOMBAY, we are charging popular prices only which will enable our patrons to book seats from Rs. 20 to Rs. 3. Part of the Dress Circle will be Re. 1. and the Gallery Ans. 8. and exactly the same performance will be given at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
SPECIAL CONCESSIONS TO SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.
Prices: Boxes Rs. 20. Sofas Rs 15. Stalls Rs. 4. Dress Circle Rs. 3. Pit Stalls Rs. 2. Family Circle Re. 1. Gallery Ans. 8.
OPENING DATE TUESDAY, JANUARY 12th.
PLAN OF SEATS T ROSE & Co.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

To-Nigh Grand Holiday Programme.
A Fine Treat for the New Year Holidays.
A SENSATIONAL DRAMA OF ORIENTAL LIFE
SAVED FROM THE HAREM
3,500 FEET OF THRILLS.
Packed full of sensational incidents that will make you just "sit up" with excitement.
SEE "OUR LADS IN BLUE,"
Attacking and Capturing a Fort after a
BRILLIANT HAND-TO-HAND FIGHT.
Important items of interest specially compiled for the AMERICA-INDIA.
OUR ANIMATED WAR NEWS.
See how Airships are employed as the eyes of the Army in modern warfare.
3 Shows nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.
Prize Show—Saturday & Sunday at 5-30.

SHORT STAY !!!

TO-NIGHT 9-30 S. T. EVERY NIGHT
Prof. CHATRE'S
NEW INDIAN CIRCUS
GILDER TANK, near GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS.
SELECT PROGRAMME
For the NEW YEAR'S WEEK.
Matinees on Saturday and Sunday at 4-30 S. T.
D. K. CHATRE, Proprietor.

PALLADIUM

LATE LA-SCALA THEATRE.
KALBADEVI ROAD.
To-Night. Last Night **To-Night.**
of Present Company.
The Talk of the Town
LITTLE DOROTHY DREWITZ
The Child Wonder
SADIE WILLIAMS
Bombay's Favourite
ROSIE GEORGE
Coster Impersonator
ROSE DE VELLA
The Versatile Mimic
And our Star Drama
THE BLACK SPOT
A Beautiful Russian Anarchist Story.
Time and Prices as usual.
Plan OSE & Co.

SKATING RINK

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.
Tuesday, 12th January.
DANCING
AND
SKATING
From 9-30 to Midnight.

TWO MUSICAL CONCERTS

IN
Grant Road Bombay Theatre
BY
Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya
Saturday, 9th January 1915 at 9-30 P. M. (S. T.)
Sunday, 10th January 1915 at 4 P. M. (S. T.)
Singing by
Pt. VISHNU DIGAMBER.
Rates .. 5, 2, 1½, 1, Annas 12, 8 and 6.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors.
Investors' referee sent on application Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period. Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY." Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL.

MARKET REPORTS.

COTTON.

Latest advices from Liverpool express the market as "quiet"; the information is certainly not so illuminating as one would expect under the circumstances, the cryptic term conveying little more than, "we don't know anything about it."

In reply to anxious enquiries with regard to the recent rather unexpected steadying up of rates, private advices by cable have been received from quarters which must command the greatest respect, that the advance is merely temporary, and that a reaction may be expected.

In fact the opinion is so pronounced in this respect, that buyers who stood in when prices were low, are recommended to secure their profits on their July-August and January-February purchases, with a view to replacing them on a lower basis later on. An idea prevails, that with the enormous supply of cotton in view, with a restricted trade demand, it is wholly impossible in an economic point of view to maintain prices at the present level, and that the recent rise is due to the influence of Chicago and Wall Street operators, who are out for a temporary flutter.

So far, apparently it has not occurred to those out here, interested in the rise and fall of the staple, that the better feeling in cotton may be attributable to a wave of optimism which may have swept suddenly over the country regarding the duration of the war. It is a significant fact that on the opening day of the London Stock Exchange, the situation seems to have been looked upon as positively cheerful, for we are told, there were more buyers than sellers, and that 1,000 transactions were recorded in 370 securities. If this does not mean that in view of the terrible maulling Austria-Hungary and Turkey have been subjected to, there is something more than a remote possibility that Germany will soon have to do all the fighting off her own bat, a good many people might be excused for indulging in the belief, and acquiring all the sensitive commodities they can lay their hands on which stand at an abnormally low level.

BOMBAY MARKET.

The local market yesterday opened strong but unsettled and a number of speculative bargains were entered into for Good Broach March delivery. After fluctuating considerably throughout the day, at rates varying from Rs. 193 to Rs. 189, the market closed steady at the latter rate.

We quote:—

Good Broach (March) Rs. 189.
Fully Good Bengal (Jan.) Rs. 130.
Fine Khamgaum Akola (Jan.) Rs. 159.
Fine Khamgaum Akola (March) Rs. 156.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

Liverpool Jan. 6th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	7,000
„ Sales on Spec and for Exp.		1,000
„ Sales of East Indian	..	800
„ Imports	..	42,969
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Firm.		
Mid. Americans	..	4.74
Egyptian F.G.F.	..	6.30
New York Official noon call March	..	8.21
May	..	8.38
New Orleans 10 a.m. May ..	..	8.02

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan 6th.

Opening Tone	Quiet
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	42,969

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June	4.50	4.51
June-July	..	..
July-Aug.	4.56	4.58
Aug. Sept.	..	..
Sept.-Oct.	..	..
Oct.-Nov.	4.67	4.68
Nov.-Dec.	..	..
Dec.-Jan	..	..
Jan.-Feb.	4.72	4.74

GAIETY THEATRE
PALACE
OF
VARIETIES
STUPENDOUS SUCCESS OF
OUR GALA NIGHT'S PROGRAMME
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
6-30 and 10 P.M.
MISS GERTRUDE GEBEST
MISS GERTRUDE GEBEST
MISS GERTRUDE GEBES
A clever fascinating comedienne. Her singing is catchy and amusing.
Miss Gebest often mistaken for a human violin.
By special public desire and for
3 NIGHTS ONLY 3
MISS ADDIE LENNARD
MISS ADDIE LENNARD
Comedienne & Dancer from the Bandmann Opera Co.
THE GREAT PATRIOTIC SONG
"FOR HIS KING AND COUNTRY"!
This is Miss Addie Lennard's farewell appearance in Bombay prior to her departure on the 11th for Australia.
Our Special Feature Drama
WHEN THE PAST RETURNS.
Wiffles in a new role. Comics, Comedies, etc., and
WEEKLY WAR NEWS.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT ON
SUNDAY 10th JANUARY.
Return Visit of Bombay's ever popular The Beautiful Singer
BELLE SPARKS
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 4-30
Every SUNDAY First Show commences at 7 P.M.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 6th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
M. J.	4.50	4.58
J. J.	..	..
J. A.	4.56	4.64
A. S.	..	..
S. O.	..	..
O. N.	4.67	4.74
N. D.	..	..
D. J.	..	..
J. F.	4.72	4.78

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL.

	M-J	J-A	O-N	J-F
5th Jan. Close	4.50	4.56	4.67	4.72
6th Jan. Opening	4.51½	4.57½	4.68½	4.73½

NEW YORK.

	Mch. new	May.	Oct.
5th Jan. Close ..	8.20	8.38	8.76
6th Jan. Close ..	8.05	8.25	8.67

EGYPTIAN.	May	July	NEW ORLEANS.	Mch.	May.
5th Jan. Close.	6.31	6.45	5th Jan. Close.	7.88	8.07
6th Jan. Open.	6.35	6.50	6th Jan. Close.	..	..

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

New York Jan 6th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	73,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	59,000
utures at New York March	8.05
Previous closing price	8.20
Futures at New York May	8.25
Previous closing price	8.36
Spot Cotton at New York	8.05
Previous price	8.05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	7.58
revious price	7½
Futures at New Orleans March	7.44
Previous price	7.88
Futures at New Orleans May	7.95
Previous price	8.07
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7½
Demand Bills	4.84½
Silver Commercial Bars	48¾

ARRIVALS.

6th Jan. 1915

	Bales
Khandeish	2,502
Central India	494
Barsi & Nagpur	1,602
Berar	3,989
Central Provinces	3,317
Dholiera	—
Broach	—
Compta & Dhawar	—
Westerns	66
Bengal & N. W. Provinces	5,177
Sind	—
Total	17,147
Total for 6 days	45,770
„ to date since 1st September ..	285,396
„ same time last season	969,738

ARRIVALS OF COTTON, PRODUCE AND PRINCIPAL FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY.

	Day's Total.	6 Days.	Since 1st Jan 1914	Same period last year
	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.
Cotton	17,147 Cwts.	45,770 Cwts.	45,770 Cwts.	79,257 Cwts.
Wheat	4,942	79,708	79,708	1,282
Linseed	748	2,786	2,786	19,04
Rap, Rai, Mustard Seeds	801	4,590	4,590	998
Gingellyseed	2,049	22,390	22,390	94,949
Poppyseed	—	—	—	1,73
Groundnut	2,901	22,046	22,046	62,63
Castorseed	2,965	18,884	18,884	22,437
Rice	3,181	16,962	16,962	25,725
Myrabollams	1,399	13,450	13,450	13,72
Cottonseed	24,362	116,597	116,597	205,41
Mowrassee	14	1,967	1,967	2,812
Gram	572	5,778	57,78	7,351
Jowari	2,995	20,316	20,316	22,578
Barley	—	229	229	93
Maize		253	253	—

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 6th, 1915.

Bar Silver Spot	22 11/16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	2½
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ..	3
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4½
„ „ „ „ 6 „ ..	4½
Interest day to day loans	1½
„ 7 day market loans . ..	1½

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Jan 6th.

	Rs.
1,75,000 were allotted to Calcutta	1,75,000
Tenders on Calcutta at	15/16
1,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta	1,00,000
Tenders on Calcutta at	1/3 31/32
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale	Rs. 2,45,000

SALE OF STERLING BILLS.

Telegraphic Transfers to the amount of £ 100,000 were sold in Calcutta yesterday when bills to the amount of £ 1,000,000 were on offer by the Secretary of State. There were no offers in Bombay or Madras. The rate was 15 29/32d. and 15 27/32d. for Sterling Bills and Telegraphic Transfers, respectively.

At next week's sale on Thursday bills up to an aggregate amount of £ 1,000,000 will be offered at the rates of 1s. 3 20/32d. and 1s 3 27/32d, the rupee for Sterling Bills and Telegraphic Transfers respectively, on the usual conditions.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 3 27-32d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 3½d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 3 27-32d. Feb.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 months' Sight 1s. 4 3-8d.
Do. 4 months' ready ..... 1s. 4 15-32d.
Francs 3 ms. do. ..... 173½d.
30 d-s. Hongkong ..... 130½d.
Do. Shanghai ..... 166½d.
60 d-s. Yokohama ..... 146¾ to 147

BULLION.

We quote:—

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-10-0
Australian do.	24-0-0
Bombay do.	24-0-0

Is your step elastic? No reason why it should not be. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract gives you energy—lends a spirit and dash to your walk and actions. 180—9.

English Shield Sovereigns 15-10-0
English Dragons 15-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready 59-3-0

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

London, Jan. 6th.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. May-June	53
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. June-July	52
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Nominal.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosari Santa F —60lbs. Jan.	53/6
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. „	53/6

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb	49
Linseed Calcutta	48/3

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. Paid	44/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton)	6/1/3

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£59½
Copper Braziers	£73 1/2
Yellow Metal	7
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	11-5-0

SUGAR.

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay Hull	26

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta C.I.F. afloat Excluding duty and landing charges	22/6

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Buyers	2/9½

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow ..	38/6
„ „ Mutton „ ..	39

SHARE MARKET.

The Cotton mill share market did not exhibit any signs of a further decline today and for the most part yesterday's closing rates were maintained. Tata Iron Steel shares also stood weak to-day.

Centrals were quoted at Rs. 1,750, Swadeshi at Rs. 1,385, Standards stood firm at Rs. 910, Madhaji were placed at Rs. 1,035. Finlays were in demand at Rs. 262½.

Bombay Burma Trading shares stood unchanged at Rs. 920.

In Railway shares Centrals were in demand at Rs. 111, Tapti at Rs. 56⅞ and Gujrat Railway at Rs. 101.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares improved to Rs. 221.

Bank of Bombay shares moved up to Rs. 1,645 c.d.

Tata Iron Steel ordinary shares were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 92½ to Rs. 94 and deferred from Rs. 192 to Rs. 196 for February delivery.

Tata Hydro ordinary shares stood stationary at Rs. 1,185.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood unchanged to-day and business was booked at Rs. 93¼ (clean pieces) for cash.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 98¼ (long-dated).

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 7th January 29.5 was 30.66 inches

For temperatures, corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 88 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 9 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th January 1915.

Means of observations, taken at 6. a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr ..	30.002Inches
Temperature of Air	73.3degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	65.7 „
Dew Point	61.6 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.676 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy —10	0.4 „
Maximum temperature of Air	81.3 „
Minimum do. do.	66.4 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NE,ENE,NW NNW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	127 Miles

Professor Mathews, of Chicago University, and the Rev. Sidney Gurick, of New York, who were appointed to study the anti-Japanese sentiment in California, and the anti-American sentiment in Japan, have reported to the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ. They state:—"Additional anti-Japanese legislation is contemplated in California, and the psychological conditions existing in the United States and Japan are approaching a state in which some really trivial action might bring appalling consequences. The correspondence that passed between the two countries with regard to the Californian legislation has in no way reassured the Japanese that America is trying to meet the issue raised in California, and the jingo Press in both countries is doing a great deal to foment ill-feeling."

A Canton telegram to the "Shunpao" reports:—"The rebels in Kwangtung are spreading in a very serious manner. In addition to the troubles at Fatshan, many Districts in the Prefectures of Chinchow and Lienchow have been attacked and the Yamens are being burnt and officials killed. The troops of the city of Canton are now all gone to these places. Chiang-chun Lung Tsi-kwang is in a very perturbed state."

Zymole Trokeys are handy to carry and are invaluable to all who talk or sing. As a stimulating antiseptic for the throat they are unequalled. 180—B20.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Jan. 7.

Disturbed conditions in the north have intensified slightly and some light rain has fallen in north-west of United Provinces.

Forecast:—Some precipitation in east Punjab and United Provinces, chiefly in the hills.

Forecast of weather for January and February, 1915:—It is probable that the amount of rainfall in north-west India and of snowfall on the neighbouring hills will be approximately normal.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 7th January, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess at Multan and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual at Allahabad. Temperature has risen and is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is in excess at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in defect in Gujarat and at most stations in Kathiawar; day temperature is also below normal at Bhuj and Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the extreme eastern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear at Bombay and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual at Bombay. Day temperature is in defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the northern half of the division and moderately to heavily clouded in the southern half. Humidity is normal or in excess.

General Remarks.—No rainfall of importance has been reported. Conditions are unsettled in north-west India and the United Provinces.

Isolated showers are possible in the east Punjab and the United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 7th of January 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date	Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	60.9	50.2	74	..	4.78	—0.69
Do. (5th) ..	76.1	58.2	90	..	0.49	—1.44
Jask ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat ..	75.8	65.1	69	..	2.95	—1.92
Do. (5th) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	74.4	42.9	66	..	0.30	—0.08
Rawalpindi ..	67.1	34.9	79	..	4.14	—0.03
Lahore ..	71.0	38.2	92	..	1.07	0.46
Hissar ..	72.7	40.8	70	..	0.0	..
Ambala ..	72.7	37.7	82	..	0.9	—1.32
Delhi ..	76.5	49.0	80	..	..	..
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	72.6	5.1	8	0.08	0	—0.16
Mainpuri ..	75.	40.4	82	0.8	0.0	—0.65
Jhansi ..	7	5.	7	..	0	—0.51
Cawnpore ..	7	50.9	87	..	0	—0.46
Allahabad ..	78.	2.	54	..	0	—0.73
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	72.5	44.8	9	..	0.52	0.33
Karachi ..	7	56.0	51	..	0.55	0.30
Ajmer ..	70.0	43.7	54	..	0.49	0.01
Jaipore ..	72.7	48.0	54	..	0.12	—0.31
Kotah ..	77.4	53.6	51	..	0.28	—0.09
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	78.0	49.0	66	..	0 16	0.01
Dwarka ..	74.	6.	60	..	0.09	0.03
Veraval ..	82.4	54.8	47	..	0	—0.40
Rajkot ..	78.1	44.0	60	..	0.21	—0.07
Bhavnagar Para ..	81.0	49.8	49	..	0	—0.32
Surat ..	83.9	5.	77	..	0.70	0.51
Ahmedabad ..	82.3	48.8	41	..	0	—0.21
Deesa ..	81.1	46.1	48	..	0.05	—0.15
Neemuch ..	78.1	44.2	48	..	0.45	0.07
Indore ..	82	6 52.1	53	..	0 85	0.26
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	88.9	5.	59	..	0	—0.95
Saugor ..	86.2	59.6	45	..	0	—1.12
Hoshangabad ..	88.1	59.	50	..	1 34	0.35
Khandwa ..	89	57.2	36	..	0.4	—0.35
Akola ..	89.9	5.	44	..	0.59	—0.79
Amraoti ..	87.0	53.5	41	..	0.30	—0.98
Nagpur ..	84.8	5.	79	..	2.44	1.03
Chanda ..	87.3	57.2	64	..	0.33	—0.84
Raipur ..	85.4	57.4	68	..	0.08	—0.66
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	81.3	65.2	54	..	0.18	—0.34
Ratnagiri ..	83.1	65.9	58	..	0.42	—2.11
Mormugao ..	82.2	69.9	77	..	1.43	0.29
Karwar ..	86.5	66.0	83	..	5.67	3.75
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	88.4	51.8	38	..	1.78	1.06
Ahmednagar ..	85.1	53.3	3	..	1.66	0.66
Poona ..	87.4	5.	68	..	0.55	—0.50
Sholapur ..	89.3	57.2	55	..	3.36	1.94
Bijapur ..	85.0	62.2	50	..	2.79	1.60
Belgaum ..	82.3	56.1	54	..	3.77	1.92
Aurangabad ..	85.5	54.9	44	..	1.13	0.28
Nizamabad (Indur). ..	86.3	59.7	40	..	0.70	—0.07
Hyderabad ..	90.8	58.0	76	..	0.18	—0.89
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	86.7	69.9	57	..	3.45	0.15
Calicut ..	86.8	71.2	85	..	3.83	—2.11
Cochin ..	89.9	73.2	70	..	11.93	3.80
Colombo ..	87.2	73.4	90	0 77	16.37	—2.21
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Madlipatam ..	82.9	65.3	81	..	0.66	—5.99
Bellary ..	87.8	60.6	84	..	2.67	0.57
Cuddapah ..	87.6	61.7	76	..	2.52	—1.89
Madras ..	84.0	67.8	83	..	14.80	—4.99
Bangalore ..	83.5	56.8	83	..	1.58	—1.22
Coimbatore ..	84.1	66.6	71	..	2.86	—1.78
Trichinopoly ..	88.1	66.4	73	..	4.79	—2.80
Negapatam ..	82.6	67.5	83	..	17.97	—9.90

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month.	WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth. on Sill. ft.	in.	Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time h.	m.	Depth. on Sill. ft.	in.
		Jan				Jan				
TH.	7	m	2 47	28	0	7	m	8 59	18	3
			18a	25	8			41a	18	10
F.	8	m	3 28	27	4	8	m	9 50	18	8
			23a	25	4			49a	20	10
SAT	9	m	4 15	26	9	9	m	10 52	17	9
			40a	25	4			58a	21	2
SUN	10	m	5 12	26	1	10				
			5a	25	9			0 2a	17	0
M.	11	m	6 2	25	7	11	m	0 47	21	9
			35a	26	8			1 16a	16	8
TU.	12	m	7 41	25	8	12	m	2 17	21	7
			37a	27	10			17a	16	0
W.	13	m	8 54	25	9	13	m	3 57	20	0
			10 2a	28	11			13a	16	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.	Sunrise	Sunset
„ 7 (Thursday	„ 7h. 14m.	„ 6h. 16m
„ 8 (Friday)	„ 7h. 14m.	„ 6h 17m
„ 9 (Saturday)	„ 7h. 14m.	„ 6h. 17m
„ 10 (Sunday)	„ 7h. 14m.	„ 6h. 18m
„ 11 (Monday)	„ 7h. 14m.	„ 6h. 18m
„ 12 (Tuesday)	„ 7h. 15m.	„ 6h. 19m
„ 13 (Wednesday)	„ 7h. 15m.	„ 6h. 20m

Phases of the Moon:—First Quarter 1914 December 24th 1h.5h. 8m. p.m. Full Moon 1915 Jan. 1st. 1915 5h 50-6m. p.m. Last Quarter Jan. 9th.m.2h. 42-6m. am New Moon January 15th 9h 2h. 11-6p.m.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 7.

Florde Mar	Hassan	Muscat.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 7.

Bemme	Younger	Rangoon
Colombo Maru	Sakamoto	Kobe
Varela	Denne	Persian Gulf
Jelunza	Lewis	Aden
Hejaz	Gray	Calcutta
Goodhope	Harding	Durban

The following vessels obtained port clearance yesterday:—

S. S. Clan Maclachlan	McLean	Tuticorin
S. S. Alair	Fanning	Calcutta

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

City of Sparta	Y. Mckettar	Colombo &.
Waka a Maru	K. Itsumo	Kobe & Hiogo
Marco Polo Trott	Aroe Bay & Is	Sabang &
Duntra	A. T. Anderson	P. Gerak Gep.

S. S. Clan Maclachlan:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclachlan, 3,008 tons, Captain T. E. McLean will sail to-day for Tuticorin with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Alavi:—The steamer Alavi, 2,324 tons Captain M. Fanning, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S. S. Florde Mar:—The Brig Florde Mar, 81 tons, Captain E. Hassam arrived in harbour yesterday from Muscat with a general cargo.

S. S. Hejaz:—The steamer Hejaz, 2,479 tons. Captain F. Gray, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

S. S. Goodhope:—The steamer Goodhope. 2,307 tons, Captain T. Harding, sailed yesterday for Durban in ballast.

S. S. Tsushima Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Tsushima Maru left Singapore for Hongkong (Homeward bound) on the 5th instant.

S. S. Scindia:—The Anchor Line steamer Scindia arrived in Liverpool on the 5th inst.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Thursday, January 7th, 1915.

Clan Maclachlan	McLean	J. Finlay & Co.
Lawoe	Smith	Khandwani D M
Virvana	Adenne	M. M. & Co
Earl of Forfar	Harry	J. Finlay & Co.
Euphobia	Stevens	W. & A. G. & Co
Ethelwolf	Boyle	hagandas & Co
Hejaz	Berg	F. F. Campbell & Co
Colobaria	Armour	M. M. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Ischia	Paolitto	Italian S. N. Co
Hakushika Maru	Naguchi	N. Y. Kaisha
Saigon Maru	Yamagushi	N. Y. Kaisha
Oriental	Valentine	P. & O. Co
Pundua	Hanbock	M. M. & Co
Porto da Savona	Tamloogo	Italian S. N. Co
Khasron	Handah	T. M. & C

ALEXANDRA DOCK

India	Talbot	P. & O. Co
Queriniba	Bamber	M. M. & Co
Wilna	Cockburn	P. & O. Co

M. W. D. D

Bezun	Miller	T. Morrison & Co

H. W. P. D.

Sabarmati	Labudin	Bo. S. N. & Co., Ld
Saraswati	Nola	

H. W. V D.

Dwarka	King	W. M. & C

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Alavi	Richardson	T. M. & Co.
Arankola	Alexander	M. M. & C
Budrie	Evans	T. M. & Co.
Baron Fairlie	Macdonald	W. & A. G. & Co
Bahrein	Bennett	Arab Steamers
Begum	Miller	T. M. & Co
Clearway	Picktorn	M. M. & Co
Caithness	Rikland	W. & A. G. & Co
Cocanada	Hitchings	M. M. & Co
Celtic King	Humphreys	P. & O. Co
Devanha	Bickey	P. & O. Co
Ind di Dia	Do	Purshotim & Co
Ismeil	Morrison	T. M. C
Jean	Christensen	Bombay C
Pultana	Knipple	M. M. & C
Kaud bar	Kealy	K. N. Co
Lord Nordrauk		F. F. Campbell & Co
R. Isocani	Cusack	T. M. & C
Saigon Maru	Yam guchi	O. S. K
Sandon Hall	Rowlands	W. & A. G. & Co
Ulch	Ellis	T. M. & Co
Taiyabi	Cottrell	B. E. C. & Co
Vita	Commack	M. M. & Co
Zoroastrian	Osborne	Muncherjee & Sons

EXPORTS.

Jan. 7.

FOR LONDON.

India (s) 20 cwts. indigo, C. Macdonald and Co.; 1 bale cow hides, R. M. Kooka.

FOR HULL.

Ethelwolf (s) 45 bales hemp, M. E. Umrigar; 1,500 cwts. cotton seed, R. Khimjee and Co.; 3,600 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers; 3,003 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR MOSTYN DEEPS.

Caithness (s) 5,500 tons, manganese ore, J. Finlay and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Portodi Savona (s) 6,003 cwts. jinjilly seeds, 1,000 cwts. castor seed, 2,002 cwts. linseed, C. Boggiano and Co.; 150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 165 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co.; 400 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.; 1,036 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Ischia (s) 1,300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 220 bales cotton, M. Amersey and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Ischia (s) 1 bale cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Portodi Savona (s) 300 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Saigon Maru (s) 2,600 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 105 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu and Co.; 289 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.; 3,200 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

Hakushika/Maru (s) 1,700 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 1,100 bales cotton, M. B. Kaihsa; 669 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Saigon Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Saigon Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Saigon Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 800 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 1,500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Saigon Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Saigon Maru (s) 3,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 600 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Oriental (s) 50 cwts. cashew kernels, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Oriental (s) 650 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 50 bales cotton twist, W. H. Brady and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Oriental (s) 50 cwts. sharkfins, E. Moledina; 3 pots rose oil, 1 pot sandal wood oil, A. Rahimtoola.

IMPORTS.

Supplement to S. S. India of 29-12-14.—5 cases borax, 10 cases quinine sulphate, 45 cases 45 kegs quinia 15 packages, 5 cases drugs, 63 cases 129 packages medicine, 19 packages 23 cases tobacco, 1 case cigarettes, 2 cases cigarettes and tobacco, 148 cases Emulsion, 31 drums oil, 2 cases hair oil, 50 drums cocoanut oil, 8 packages 12 cases varnish oil, 733 packages paint, lead and oil, 22 packages 50 cases 6 casks 120 drums 1,588 kegs

HIGH COURT.

REOPENS AFTER CHRISTMAS VACATION

The High Court re-opened after the Christmas vacation on Thursday morning. There were as usual three courts on the Original Side, respectively presided over by Mr. Justice Davar, Mr. Juscice Beaman and Mr. Justice Macleod.

On the Appellate Side there were two courts, the first court being presided over by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bachelor; the second court by the Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah.

The Hon. Mr. Strangman has returned from Europe after long leave, and resumed charge of his office as Advocate-General. Mr. Jardine, who held the acting appointment of Advocate-General, has already left for Europe.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ADMINISTERING POISON.

CHEMICAL ANALYSER TO BE EXAMINED.

(Before Jutices Heaton and Shah.)

SITA SHIVBAKAS AND ANOTHER *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. G. D. Madgavkar, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar.

In this case both the accused were charged and convicted under Sections 328 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code, with administering poison or an unwholesome drug with intent to cause hurt. The first accused was sentenced to two years, as she was a tool, being a poverty-stricken servant of the second accused. The latter was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment, she being alleged to be the real author of the alleged offence.

The facts for the prosecution were that the complainant Kashi, a Mahratta woman, and the two accused were neighbours residing in the village of Nipani, Wadgam Taluka, Nawasa, in the Ahmednagar District. In consequence of the complainant abusing the second accused in the matter of loans to the former by the latter, the second accused gave the first accused corrosive sublimate to administer to Kashi, which the first accused, inviting Kashi to dinner, mixed with her rice, representing it to be sugar. Kashi, swalloing a mouthful with difficulty, rejected the rest, but in spite of an emetic in the shape of salt water which she was given soon afterwards, she suffered for four days from the consequences of the poisoning. The second accused five days later produced the corrosive sublimate from a *lota*.

The first accused stated in her defence that she administered to Kashi in her rice a substance which the second accused gave her and which she believed to be sugar. The second accused denied giving any substance to accused No. 1.

Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments, ordered that a letter of request should be sent to Major Dickinson, I. M. S., who had analysed the poisoned food, and the contents of pots containing the poison, to be present for examination in the High Court.

Mr. Kane appeared for the second accused, who appealed, and the Government pleader appeared for the Crown.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

"A SCANDALOUS INSOLVENCY."

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

IN THE MATTER OF ABDUL KAYUM ABDUL-HUSSEIN MAMAJIWALA.....An insolvent.

HORMUSJEE DORABJEE DOSSABHOY & ANOTHER .....Opposing Creditors.

This was an application by the insolvent for his discharge. The application was opposed by the creditors above-mentioned, who were the owners of the Hyderabad Banking Co., and who had lent the insolvent large sums of money.

Mr. Kapadia appeared for the insolvent, and Mr. Daver for the opposing creditors.

The report of the official assignee stated that according to the insolvents' schedule the liabilities due to his unsecured creditors were Rs. 21,448, to his preferential creditors Rs. 55 and to his fully secured creditors Rs. 30,000. The insolvent estimated the value of the securities given to his fully-secured creditor (namely the insolvent's right, title and interest in his deceased father's property) at Rs. 60,000 which sum was in excess of the debt due to his creditor by Rs. 30,000. The only assets in the schedule were Rs. 30,000 were the estimated surplus for securities given to his fully-secured creditors.

The Official Assignee had up to now recovered nothing. It did not appear that the insolvent had committed any offences under S. 103 of the Insolvency Act or under Secs. 421-424 of the Penal Code. The insolvent's assets were not of a value equal to four annas in the rupee on account of his unsecured liabilities, and this fact had in the opinion of the Official Assignee arisen from circumstances for which the insolvent could be held liable, as his insolvency was chiefly due to speculation and to litigation in which he had failed.

The insolvent had borrowed Rs. 30,000 since Feb. 1912, but he had kept no accounts of these monies and had not given any account of the same in his schedule.

The insolvent had speculated in shares, in which he lost Rs. 1,50,000, but he had kept no account of the same. Since 1907 he had no means of income, but he maintained himself by borrowing monies, which he had no reasonable expectation of being able to pay himself.

In his public examination the insolvent had stated that it was not true that his monetary difficulties began because he spent a lot of money on an actress by name Putlibai, whom he had afterwards married, but because he speculated in shares at the instance of his father, who refused to pay the loss. It appeared that the insolvent could not get a single pie from his father's estate, as the same was in insolvent circumstances. The insolvent, in 1909, had filed a suit against his father for partnership accounts, but the same was decided against the insolvent.

Mr. Davar, in opposing the discharge, said that this was a scandalous insolvency, and submitted that the discharge should be refused.

After hearing Mr. Kapadia for the insolvent, his lordship refused the discharge remarking that his regret was that he could not send the insolvent to jail.

Attorneys for the opposing creditors Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 8TH OF JANUARY, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Judgment.

121-14—I. D. C. Nowroji Merwanji Dubash v. P. Nasserwanji & Co. Crs. No. 1 Sorabji Bomonji Munshi Crs. No. 2c. Choonilal Bhowanidas Bootwalla Cr. 9 Ardeshir H D & Co.

For Consent Decree.

323-14—Ardeshir H D & Co. Bai Goolbai v. Ardeshir Lowji Sethna and anr Little & Co. Ard. H. & Co.

543-14—Craige B & C Maganlal Himatram Chhaganlal Girdhar Jam R & D & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

1363-14—Payne & Co. Bai Jimbabai widow & anr v. Mulla Ebrahimji Rajbhoy in person.

Long Causes.

1029-13—Tyabji D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Benkuvarbai and ors, Madhowjee K and C, Mirza M and M.

372-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Ebrahim Haji Ismail v Mahomed Haji Ismail, Mans H M and Co.

449-12—Payne and Co, Dady Nasserwanji Dady and ors v Heerji Ardeshir Dady and ors, Patell and Ez, Dastur and Co.

507-14—Khunderao L and M, Khumaji Gujaji and Co a firm v Dayabhai Chotalal and anr, C P D'Cunha.

1180-13 Shame A. Tyabji Sakinabai Widow v. Bai Kazbai Widow and ors Shroff D. and D.

371-14—Jehangir M and S, Bachibai widow v Goolam Hoosein Cassam Visram and anr, Pestonji R K and Co, Jehangir S M and H.

579-14—Edgelow G W and Co, Harivallabhdas Bechardas and anr v Manoher Virji and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

51-93—Mirza M and M, Halimabai and anr v Amirbibi widow and ors, S A Tyabjee, Tyabjee D and Co.

1376-14—Matubhai J & M The National Financing and Comn Corpn Ltd. v. Ebji Oomersy a nrm C. P. D'Cunha.

46-14—Tyabji D & Co. Bai Lalita v. Ranchordas Harivallabhdas and anr Daph F & D, Little & Co.

1150-13—Payne & Co. Abraham E J Abraham v. Binodiram Balchand a firm Tyabji D & Co.

866-14—Little & Co. W H Brady & Co. Ld. v. The Indo China Mfg. Co. Ld., Payne & Co.

574-14—Mehta D & L Kharshedji Framji Bhachina v. Javerbai widow & ors. Patell & Ez.

S. C. C. 398-1412-14—Nadirsha & D Laxumon Sakroji and anr v. Sulleman Abha Manomed and anr Payne & Co.

342-14—Sabnis & G. Bai Bablibai v. Anandrao Narayen Penker and ors. Sal & G. Moti & D Kh. L & M.

584-14—Bhai K & G The Poona Bank Ltd. v. Bhagwanji Goomaji & ors. Matu J & M.

801-14—Ragh N & Co. Morarji Visanji v. Morarji Mulji & ors. Bick M R & Co. Captain & V Sabnis.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

704-14. Motichand & D, Datoo Marooti v. Eknath Shivram, Manecklal and Co., Part Heard.

571-10. In person, Amrit Moreshwar Purdhy v. The Shri Buldeo Mills, Ltd., Tyabjee D and Co.

663-13. Manecklal and Co., Bai Diwali Widow v. Naran Coorji and anr., Jehangir S M and H.

664-13. Manecklal and Co., Bai Diwali Widow v. Rajaram Bapji and anr. Jehangir S M and H.

350-13. Ardeshir H D and Co., Ruttonbai Widow v. R. D. Setnna and ors., Mulla and M., Matubhai J. and M.

374-13. Ardeshir H D and Co., Lakhmichand Damji v. R. D. Setnna and ors., Mulla and M., Matubhai J. and M.

695-13. Ardeshir H D and Co., Ruttonbai Widow and ors. v. Jetnabhai Narsey and ors., Matubhai J and M., Mulla and M.

496-14. Captain and V., R. D. Sethna v. Miya Shaik Oosman Shaik Dawood and anr., Pestonji and G.

63-13. In Person, Pragji Jeram and firm, v. Govrhai Manecklal a nrm, Raghavaya N. and Co.

119-14 M. B. Chothia, Khatubai Widow v. Ismail Haji Moosa and ors., Mulla and M., Matubhai J and M.

904-14. Little and Co., Treacher and Co., Ltd. v. Premchand Keshowji Bayani and anr., Raghavaya B. and N.

362-14. Mulla and M., Hirji Jetha and Co., a firm v. Versi Mansi and ors., In person, Smetham B and Co., Manchersnaw and N.

686-13. Matubhai J and M, Krishnarao Bhaskerji Kali v. Naryan Kashinath and ors., Smetham B and Co., Raghavaya N and C.

667-14. Matubhai J and M., Govind Tukaram Shivalkar v. Vithal Ramji Arekar and ors. Dastur and Co., Mirza M and M.

12-13. Ardeshir H D and Co., Gulamalli Gulam Hoosein v. Cassambhai Thaverbhai and ors., Payne and Co., Matubhai J and M., Pestonji R K and Co., Jehangir S M and H.

710-14. Ardeshir H D and Co., Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Hoptoolla Esoofalli and ors.

274-14. Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdullah Haji Oomar Soah and ors. v. Rehmatbai widow and anr., Little and Co. Mehta D. and L.

275-14. Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla, Haji Oomer Soah and ors., v. Rehmatbai, Widow and anr., Little and Co., Metta D and L.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Consent Decree.

1414-14. Mehta D and L, Kuppa Dolla and Co., a firm v. Sha Tribhowandas Govindji and anr., Amin and Desai.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSE.

391-11. Ardeshir H D and Co., Dossibai Hirjibhai Tabuck v. Navajbai Widow and anr., Pestonji R K and Co., Little and Co., Part Heard, 22-12-14.

O S 1006-14. Daph F and D, Vassanji Damodar Bengali v. Dwarkadas Shamji and ors., Kanga and Co., Bhai K and G, Payne and Co., Crawford B. and Co., Nath K and Co., Chitrus M and K., Part Heard 21-12-14.

SHORT CAUSE.

1232-14. Rustomji and G, Lakhamsey Poonsi and Co. v. Shri Shahu Chhatrajati Spg. Wg. Mfg., Co., Ltd. Part Heard, 8-12-14.

For Further Directions and costs on Comr's Report.

1123-10—Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ltd v. Kilachand Virchand and ors Heralal & Co.

Long Causes.

313-14—Edgelow G W & Co Messrs Garlick & Co a firm v. Messrs Sha Wallace & Co a firm Little and Co.

678-11—Judah and S Mahadev Babaji Rane and ors v. Vasuldev Nilkant Agte and anr Sabnis & G Mulji and Th.

401-11—Little and Co. The Indian Specie Bank Ltd in Liquidation v. Syed Sardar Ali Khan & ors Captain and V, Mirza M and M Part Heard 1-9-13.

402-11—Little & Co The Same v. Syed Sardar Ali Khan Captain & V.

614-13—Pandia & Co Laxmidas Dayalji v. Haridas Narondas and ors Rustomji & G Ch sd 17-12-14.

S C C T 206/8486-14—Purnand & Co Dharsey Nanji Kamdar v. Ishwarlal K Vakil & anr Kanga and S.

258-14—Bicknell M R & Co The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld v. Motichand Rupchand & anr Edgelow G W & Co.

1126-13—Ardeshir H D & Co Bai Poorbai Widow v. Damji Hirji alias Jetha & anr Captain and V.

585-14—Bhaishanker K & G The Poona Bank Ld v. Keshav Shridhar Bhosekar & ors Matubhai J and M.

111-14—Payne and Co The Credit Bank of India Ltd in Liquidation v. The Baroda Tramway Co Ld Mathubhai J & M.

170-14—Payne & Co The Same v. Fazalbhoy Karamally & anr Mathubhai J & M.

260-14—Payne and Co. Pritamdas Tricumdas & anr v. Asharam Govindram & anr Bhimji & Co.

850-14—Payne & Co Ebrahim Raji Siddick v. Haji Tyeb Abdul Satar Ahmedabadi Motichand & Co.

892-14— Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ld Liquidation v. Gordhandas Perchotamuas Edjelow G W & Co.

832-14—Jehangir M & S Danoo Parsad v. Balkrishna Dharma Targa Swetham B & Co.

949-14—Jehangir S M & H The Empire Bank Ltd v. Moreshwar Wasooden & anr Rustamji & G.

834-14—Daphtary F and D, The New Great Eastern Spg. and Mfg. Co Ltd and anr v. Asswa das Sahebram a firm and anr Sunderdas & Co.

847-14—Smetham B & Co Mariambai v. Fatmabai widow & ors Edgelow G W & Co.

857-14—Nadirsha & D Karsondas Ladha v. Tribhowandas Hurgowandas Hiralal & Co.

894-14—M B Chothia Oomdabai v. Munshi Mahomed Ismail Kaderbhai Nanu H & Co.

GERMAN MENACE TO AMERICA.

STATES URGED TO JOIN THE ALLIES.

Professor William Gardner Hale, of Chicago University, in a long letter to the New York "Tribune" declares that United States treaty rights have been violated by Germany, and urges that they should join forces with the Allies at once. He is confident that if Germany wins she will attack America.

Professor Hale points out that it was laid down by the Hague Conference that the territory of neutral powers is inviolable. The neutral powers are 44, including America. When thus Germany invaded Belgium her act concerned America as well as the belligerents. Germany, it was clear, regarded the treaty made between herself, America, and other powers merely as "another scrap of paper."

President Wilson had said that these questions would be taken up at the end of the war at the Hague, but if Germany wins, says Professor Hale, there will never be any conference at the Hague.

There never can, he argues, be any security against further law-breaking, except that Powers which are strangers to the dispute should, the moment there was such violation of the laws of war, throw in their strength against the guilty side.

It would have to be some powerful nation or nations that do this. America was such a nation. The fate of the world hung upon this war, and that which America ought some day to do she should do now.

GROUNDS FOR WAR.

The invasion of Belgium, the destruction of historical monuments, which are really the property of all mankind, the bombardment of undefended towns, and the blowing up of neutral vessels by mines —each of these breaches of the laws of war was a sufficient reason for a declaration of war.

America could have used her powerful navy to very good purpose, and should at once have sent a small army into the field. She could also have raised a large army of volunteers. Had this course been taken Germany would have seen that her cause was hopeless.

Victory for the Allies, continues the professor, would mean a Europe of free nations, in which Germany would take her place as one of the families of equal nations, and not its mistress. To this end, he argues, America should lend her strength as well as her good wishes at once.

A victory for Germany, on the other hand, would mean a world intolerable to live in, and intolerable for an American to think about. "Deutschland uber Alles" does not mean "with the exception of the United States." Germany had known how to flatter them, and she would know how to attack them. The moment she thought she was strong enough to the winds would go the Monroe Doctrine and South American freedom.

"We," adds Professor Hale, "with our then relatively tiny navy, should be helpless either to keep Germany off or dislodge her. From South America she would strike at us. Our coasts would be at her mercy, and she could land her disciplined troops anywhere. . . . This is no idle speculation. It is no more a nightmare than was the possibility of a Germanised Europe a few months ago. We should stop it by throwing out strength now upon the side of the Allies. . . . The American people know who was the aggressor, just as Italy knew. That guilty Government should be taught that a monstrous war of aggression will never in the future be tolerated. Such a lesson would go very far to stop all wars."

BORN FIGHTERS.

HOW THE GURKHAS CHARGED WITH KUKRI.

The following letter from Lieut. J. A. Gendre-Chardoux, who, before the war, was French "coach" to officers and Army candidates at the Wellington Staff College, Aldershot, is published in "The Daily Chronicle":

Last week I was with the Indian troops and it was worth seeing. Practically all the tribes of India are represented. They are a fine body of men; chiefly the Bengal Lancers. They only eat goat meat, and they have an enormous herd of goats.

They are very generous. One of them came to me with a cup of rum, and after saluting "Salam Sahib," begged me to drink of the rum and accept some nuts and dried raisins. I did, and he salamed again and went away showing a string of beautiful white teeth.

Those Indians have fought remarkably well. They had never heard the guns before, and at first they showed some nervousness, but they soon grew accustomed to it. The Ghurkas the other day gave it hot to some German regiments. They crawled in the fields for two hours without being seen by the Germans. When they got quite close to the enemy they sprang up with their kukri in hand and what was left of the Germans took to their heels.

The Gurkhas are born fighters. They are very small men, well knit, with a Japanese face. They are as nimble as cats.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE ELIGIBILITY OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER TO SIT.

The Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution dated the 4th August 1913, to report on the Government proposal to amend the Municipal Act so as to make it admissible for Government to select the Municipal Commissioner for appointment as an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, has reported to the Corporation stating:—

After careful consideration of the question, the Committee are of opinion that it is not desirable that the existing provisions of the Municipal Act should be amended as proposed by Government. They may point out that the existing bar to the Municipal Commissioner's nomination to the Legislative Council was deliberately placed after considerable discussion in the Council when the City of Bombay Municipal Bill of 1887 was under consideration. In that Bill a provision had been inserted authorizing the Commissioner to be an Additional Member of the Council. The Corporation, however, objected to the proposal and the clause was ultimately removed on that occasion. His Excellency the President, the Right Hon. Lord Reay, then observed that as the occasions on which the Governor would be inclined to make the Commissioner an Additional Member of his Council were so rare, and as he also felt the force of the argument that the Municipal Commissioner should not be taken away from his duties in Bombay, he thought that the clause in question need not be retained. The Committee consider that these arguments still hold good. They think that, though the advice of the Municipal Commissioner on questions affecting the administration of the Municipality of Bombay would be helpful to the Legislative Council and its Select Committees, such advice can always be substantially obtained, whether the Commissioner is actually a Member of the Council or not.

As regards the eligibility of the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, of the Bombay Improvement Trust and of the Calcutta Corporation to be Members of the Legislative Council, the Committee beg to observe that the constitution of the Bombay Corporation is considerably different and the Commissioner does not occupy the same position as the Chairman of the other bodies. The Port Trust and the Improvement Trust have been given no franchise for returning a Member to the Council, and it would be an advantage to those bodies to have their interests represented by their respective chairman. The Bombay Corporation have, however, already got the right to elect one member to the Council and they have asked for the right to return another member. If therefore the Municipal Commissioner is also allowed to be a member of the Council, occasions may arise when the representatives of the Corporation may find themselves opposed by the Commissioner in voicing the views of the Corporation. Such a conflict would be obviously undesirable and may have a prejudicial influence on the interests of the Corporation. The Committee, therefore, recommend that Government may be informed that, having regard to all these difficulties, the Corporation do not see their way to accept the proposal.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

DEFICIT OF 28 LAKHS EXPECTED THIS YEAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has circulated the papers referring to the present financial position of the Calcutta Port Trust.

A letter from the Port Commissioners to the Chamber of Commerce, dated December 29th, states that a special committee had been appointed to consider the necessity for adoption of special measures to meet the Trust's loss of revenue consequent upon the war. It is estimated that the income for the year was Rs. 1,58,28,000, but the recently amended estimate is Rs. 1,34,28,000, with an expenditure of Rs. 1,56,39,000. The letter adds: So far as can be seen there will be a deficit of Rs. 28 lakhs. The Commissioners have borrowed 100 lakhs during the year for capital works and the programme of extension contemplates a similar loan in the ensuing year. The Committee thinks that temporary steps to improve the revenue are imperative and that the simplest and fairest method is by the enhancement of the river dues. The proposed increases are on all goods other than bunker coal and manganese ore.

The Committee also propose a surcharge of fifty per cent. on all other miscellaneous charges paid by shipping, such as jetty and mooring hire, dock dues, harbours masters' charges, dry dock charges, etc. Based on the traffic of October the increase in river dues would yield an additional revenue of Rs. 2,14,000, while the surcharge on miscellaneous charges would yield Rs. 80,000.

The Chamber in reply agrees with the Commissioners that it would be unsound to reduce the revenue reserve fund which amounts to Rs. 21½ lakhs.

In a subsequent letter the Port Commissioners state that the recommendations of the Committee have been adopted and that a proposal is being submitted to the Government.

Methyloids are the most economical as well as the best medicine because they cure quickly, save loss of time from business and have no bad effects. Try them. 180—A6.

FIGHT FOR THE FERRYMAN'S HOUSE.

DEADLY MIDNIGHT STRUGGLES.

A graphic account of the fight for the Ferryman's House on the Yser and also a night attack by Germans on rafts, is given by Mr. Basil Clarke in the "Daily Mail." The latter was, he says, one of the most bloodthirsty encounters that have taken place in the cathedral town of Pervyse, the scene of many fights.

Behind the town, writes Mr. Clarke, are the floods. The Germans had built rafts. They lashed together great logs and baulks of timber, covered the frames with lighter timbers, and buoyed up the whole structure with empty cans. On these rafts they mounted machine guns, making the craft a really quite serviceable water arm.

It was blowing and raining fiercely. The rafts were manned by men for the machine guns and by men with poles, who poled the rafts cautiously along in the darkness. Behind the rafts came German infantrymen. They waded in the water, which in places came up to their necks. Their rifles they carried dry above their heads.

The French sentry standing on the bank fired his rifle for an alarm almost at the second the German machine guns opened fire. For a time there was the grimmest fighting on the dyke side. It was almost entirely bayonet work. The French fought like demons, and the Germans, wet and cold with their bath, could not withstand them.

They were pushed back foot by foot towards the water. Man fell upon man and pushed one another down the bank. The slaughter in this confined space was dreadful. A hundred Germans were killed out right, a hundred drowned, over a hundred taken prisoners, and many were wounded. The number of Germans who got back through the water to their lines was fewer than fifty.

Simultaneously with this fight another action of the fiercest kind was taking place at Merckem, on the southern bank of the Yser for the Ferryman's House, which had been occupied by the Germans for a month and turned into a miniature fort.

HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING.

The French colonel in charge of troops near by decided that the Germans in Ferryman's House were a nuisance, and he resolved to move them.

The request for volunteers was made in due form at midnight on Thursday. Four hundred men were chosen, of whom 100 were men of the African troops of the French.

The German machine guns opened fire as the Frenchmen were on the end of the bridge. They went through the hail of shot at a dash, and though a score of them fell in the first minute or two, as many more crossed the bridge, and two minutes' run brought them to the house.

The Germans fought first from the covering walls outside, but were shot down, bayoneted, or slashed with knives. The fighting was ferocious.

Then the Germans got indoors and in the outbuildings, all of which had been loopholed ready to withstand an attack. The door was bashed in with an axe. From that point onwards the French troops made their way with the bayonet. On the ground floor and upstairs the fight waged hand to hand all the time. The defence was beaten down. Germans who got in the topmost room at the top of an upright ladder alone escaped the blades of the French, and when all resistance but theirs had been overcome they surrundered.

It was a brilliant feat of arms—quite after the old-world style of fighting, and the lieutenant who had charge of it—quite a young man, too—was most warmly commended for his work.

YOUNG FRANCE.

SILENT, QUIET COURAGE OF THE TRENCHES.

A writer in the Dutch "Handelsblad" pays a cordial tribute to the qualities of Young France. "What the French soldiers of 1914 have done and suffered," he writes, "seems to me to equal the most heroic and glorious deeds recorded in their military history.

"In the theatre of war where the French are camping no one speaks loudly, not a superfluous gesture is seen; with firm determination, with closed lips the warriars march onward, serious and collected. Then, without making a sound, one by one they creep into the trenches and lie in wait there for days and nights together, in mud and water, watching closely, until now and then a sortie, a hand-to-hand fight becomes possible.

"All the belligerents are brave and are fighting with an incredible contempt of death. But the reason why the silent, quiet courage and persistence in the French trenches moved me to admiration is that the French are French, and their military history always made the impression on me that the French genius, the French national character renders the soldiers better fit for attack and the impetuous storm than for the long defence and the wearing tactics.

"The fact is that their forces are now more powerful than at the beginning of the war, and that they have developed a pertinacity, a patience, a grave dignity, and a self-command worthy of the deepest admiration. There is no question of glory . . . only of duty and patriotism. These soldiers' names are not even mentioned. The loved ones at home do not even know the whereabouts of their regiments. There is no military music, no waving banners, no young officers brandishing their swords and rushing into battle. They wait in silent courage.

"That the French soldiers of 1914 are equal to such deeds shows how the national character has been steeled, and shows, too, that a vigorous young generation has arisen which has learned self-command and a dignified accomplishment of duty. They decide the future of the nation by self-sacrifice and eschew the theatrical side of war.

"The soul of France is alive."

GERMAN PHILOSOPHERS CONDEMNED

M. E. BOUTROUX AT THE BRITISH ACADEMY.

M. Emile Boutroux, member of the French Academy, delivered to the members of the British Academy at the Royal Society, Burlington House, on Dec. 9, the first annual lecture under the Henriette Hertz Trust.

Viscount Bryce, the president of the British Academy, was in the chair, supported by, amongst others, Viscount Haldane, Bishop Boyd Carpenter, Mr. Edmund Gosse, Sir Edward Brabrook, Professor Israel Gollancz, and the French Ambassador.

In introducing, the lecturer Lord Bryce said that their lecturer, a distinguished member of the oldest of European academies, had become famed throughout the Western Hemisphere as a thinker and writer. If anything could add to the pleasure with which they received him, it was the fact that he came to them from France, Britain's loyal Ally in the conflict which was being maintained in the interests of faith, humanity, and civilisation, and maintained with the valour and spirit worthy of the finest traditions of Old France. Never had any people responded more gladly to the defence of their country than France on the present occasion. They admired the skill, determination, vigour and firmness which had been manifested by her commander-in-chief and those who served under him.

M. Boutroux, speaking in French, said that at any time he would have greatly appreciated the honour of addressing the British Academy, but the present circumstances made that honour infinitely precious to him. His presence in their midst was one among many manifestations of the moral harmony which governed the military co-operation of Great Britain and France. It was not only common interests, it was the cause of justice and freedom, of true civilisation, that they now served together. Imbued with these ideas, the Academie Francaise and the Academie des Sciences, Morales, et Politiques, to which he had the honour to belong, sent through him their fraternal greetings to the British Academy.

CERTITUDE AND TRUTH.

The subject which he had chosen, "Certitude et Vérite," was no empty philosophical subtlety. There were minds which eagerly aspired after certitude, and that very eagerness frequently proved harmful to them in their search after truth. On the other hand, there were minds which faced truth before certitude, and had often to resign themselves to holding only hypotheses, which were always capable of being modified. The doctrines of German philosophy formed an interesting study, but Kantian dualism was a dangerous doctrine, especially for morals, and might lead to justification of the assertion: Cruelty performed by discipline—under the idea of duty—was not cruelty at all." Hegel's was the most finished type of Germany's intellectualist systems, but culminated in the suppression of all ideal and a plunge into materialistic scientism. An adverse reduction of intellect to will was found in Fichte and Schopenhauer, and culminated in Nietzsche in an unscrupulous worship of force, pure and simple.

The German theories considered nothing but intellect and will, and, in his opinion, it was a serious and formidable error to depreciate feeling, but the reconciliation of certitude and truth by the medium of feeling illuminated the inner nature of science, and justified those who never wearied of extolling sympathy and tolerance in the relations that take place between individuals and nations.

Lord Haldane, in moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said they could not regard it as an ordinary occasion. The British soldiers were fighting alongside the splendid army of France for deliverance from a common menace to their liberties; they were fighting with them for their lives, and they would fight to the finish. The great problem in front of them was the liberation of thought and feeling, and it may be that larger and saner views than had obtained in the past would prevail. The vote was seconded by Dr. Bosanquet, President of the Philosophical Section of the Academy.

GARHWALIS IN THE TRENCHES,

GIVING THE ENEMY THE JUMPS.

"The Times" publishes the following extract from a letter sent by an officer in the 39th Garhwal Rifles:—

The day we took over our trenches we had so at 2 a.m., and were attacked while doing it, losing one man before we got here The following day my double company was heavily shelled by heavy artillery. Three shells burst actually in the trenches and six just beyond the edge. There were, of course, a good many casualities, but the men, who had no previous co-operation of what heavy artillery was, behaved splendidly. I was buried, among others, in the debris of a shell, and struggled out without help, none the worse except that the glass of my watch and my sword scabbard were broken. Since then our artillery has knocked out most of the German guns, and we have been practically free from shell fire.

The very first night after relief my double company was heavily attacked, but the men were just as cool as possible, and, though the enemy got close, we drove them back. Since that repulsed attack the enemy in front of my trenches has sapped up to within 50 yards, and for about a fortnight my double company trenches have been 50 yards from the enemy's, while other parts of the battalion are 300 yards off, so I have had hardly any sleep, for they attacked about three times a night. For three weeks I have not washed or shaved, or brushed my hair, or changed my boots or socks, nor slept except by snatches in a sitting posture in the day-time, and yet I am as fit as I have ever been in my life, except for a slight cough. Nights are very cold now, and it is wonderful how the men stand it. The other day my double company attacked the trenches 50 yards in front, got in, and accounted for 42 Germans. Since then the Germans have had the jumps!

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

SATURDAY, Jan. 9.

Bombay Races, 5th Extra Meeting, first race starts at 2-30 p.m.

P. and O. Co's s.s. Arabia with English Mails due, 8 a.m.

MONDAY, JANUARY 11.

Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, Opening Ceremony of New Building, Sandhurst Road, 5 p.m.

Tableaux Vivants in aid of Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association and Naval War Relief Fund, Excelsior Theatre, 9-45 p.m.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12.

Entertainment in honour of Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Ghandi, Mount Petit, Pedder Road, 5-15 p.m.

DAILY.

Bombay Presidency Chess Tournament, "B" Class, Bombay Chess Club Room, 8-10 a.m. and 5-30 to 10-30 p.m. (.ST.).

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

Chhatre's Circus, Gilder Tank, Grant Road, 9-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Palladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Bieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

January 8.

6. Casualties.—The Commanding Officer regrets to announce the death from blackwater fever at Nairobi on the 5th Instant of No. 5056. Vol. H. M. Walkar, I. V. M. G. Company.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Adjutant. Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

TAXI STAND AT CORNER OF GRANT ROAD

The establishment of a stand for twelve motor taxi-cabs at the corner of Grant Road and Falkland Road in Bombay has been sanctioned by the Government.

DISTINCTION FOR A BOMBAY DOCTOR.

Dr. Shivdas Parmanandas, a local physician in Vaccine-Therapy and Tuberculosis, has been elected a Fellow of the Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene of London. He obtained a similar honour previously from the Societe Francaise de Dermatology et de Lyphegraphe for proficiency in Skin diseases.

NURSE'S COMPLAINT.

Miss May Stennihoff, a charge nurse in the Sir J. J. Hospital, has reported to the police the theft of gold and silver trinkets of the value of Rs. 302 from her cupboard in the Sisters' Quarters in the Hospital. The trinkets were placed in a cash box and the box was placed in the cupboard on the 5th instant. The box was missed on Wednesday evening.

ROBBED IN THE STREET.

P. J. Chinoy, a Parsi, has reported to the police that on Wednesday afternoon he was walking along Hornby Road, when two persons hustled him from either side and he missed currency notes for Rs. 200 from his pocket. He was looking round when passers-by drew his attention to some of the notes lying on the road. He saw the two men running away in different directions. The notes he found on the road were for Rs. 80 only.

A TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

A telegraph notification says that week-end telegrams will now be accepted for transmission to and from sailors, soldiers and nurses with the expeditionary forces. The charge for such telegram will be one quarter of the ordinary rate. There will be no minimum charge.

Foreign private telegrams in clear language, the text of which consists of a single word, will not be accepted.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

The total number of deaths reported on Wednesday in Bombay was 65, as compared with 98 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 73 of 1913. There were no cases of plague or cholera, but two attacks and two deaths from small-pox were registered during the day. The total number of rats caught was 2,488, out of which two were found to be plague infected. These latter had been caught in Mandvi and Dongri.

BOMBAY. DOCTOR HONOURED.

Dr. Shivdas Permanandas, the well-known Bombay Specialist in Vaccine-Therapy and Tuberculosis, has been elected a Fellow of the Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene of London. Dr. Shivdas obtained a similar honour before from the "Societe Francaise de Dermatologie et de Syphiligraphie" for proficiency in skin diseases etc.

A PROSCRIBED PAMPHLET.

Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette" notifies that all copies of the Gujerati pamphlet, "Imanni Kasoti" *i. e.*, "The test of the (true) faith, written by Muhammad Said bin Hafez Sajed of Rander, and printed at the Randar Printing Press, Surat, by Ratilal Durgadas are forfeited to Government, under the Press Act, as the pamphlet contains words likely to bring into hatred or contempt the Hindu subjects of His Majesty in British India and a section of the Muhammadan subjects of His Majesty.

A JAGADGURU'S MANDATE ON LOYALTY

Shri Vidyashankar Bharati, Jagadguru Shankaracharya of the Karvir Peetha, a well-known Hindu spiritual leader, who commands a large following in this Presidency, has issued a mandate to his followers, in which, after condemning severely Germany and Austria, the unscrupulous aggressors in the present war, he enjoins on his disciples to pray daily for the success of the Allies' cause and to help the British Government by every means at their disposal. The Jagadguru called a public meeting on the 1st instant at the Karvir Math, Kolhapur, to make known to all this mandate.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The number of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 2nd January 1915 was as follows:—Bombay City 2, Broach District 1, Nasik District 87 (for two weeks), East Khandesh District 8, Ahmednagar District 4 (for two weeks), Poona Town 13, Other places in Poona District 34, Sholapur District 2, Satara District 33, Ratnagiri District 1, Belgaum District 21, Dharwar District 23, Bijapur District 13, Hyderabad District 30 (for two weeks), Kathiawar Agency 34, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 67, Total 373.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before the acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Dyer charged Abdul Surakur Vahmahomed and Bhooralal Chaturbhuj with cheating. Messrs. Dalal and Vasavewalla appeared for the complainants, while Mr. M. K. Azad, barrister, with Mr. Gadkari, defended the first accused, and Mr. Usage represented the second accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused went to Haji Ahmed Haji Hasum's shop at Khalsi Chakla, where the first accused said they had started a "peddi" and were sending goods up-country. They would pay cash on delivery. The second accused said he was a servant of the first accused, who was a "sheth" and had opened a firm in the name of Messrs. Abdul Latif Haji Ismail and Co. They bought goods worth Rs. 793. The goods and the account on a slip of paper were sent with a "Ghati," who subsequently returned with the slip of paper and said one of the men at the "peddi" had told him a mehta should be sent later on for the money. Accordingly the same day a clerk was sent, who found the "peddi" closed. Demands were also made for payment afterwards, but the "peddi" was closed. The accused were arrested, and their peddi searched, but there was nothing in the goods found which the complainant had sold to the accused. It was further alleged that the accused had similarly cheated two other firms. All the three charges are being heard together.

Both the accused pleaded not guilty.

The first accused, in the course of his statement, said he was a jewllery broker. He came to know Abdul Latiff a few days after he had opened the "peddi" referred to. Abdul Latiff told him he had a partener named Ahmed Allarakhia, and that the second accused worked for them as their mehta. After a few days' acquaintance, Abdul Latiff bought from him one diamond ring of the value of Rs. 130, and one set of studs valued at Rs. 40. As the amount remained unpaid, he demanded back the articles, and they were returned. He (the first accused) was arrested on the 30th of July last, and the second accused a fortnight previous to that. The second accused was tutored by the police to say, that he (the first accused), had made false representations. It was true that he (the first accused), accompanied the second when the latter went to the shops of Haji Umar Haji Hashum and Ebrahim Haji Dawood, as he was requested to do so by Abdul Latif in order to satisfy himself as to their credit in the market, so that he (the first accused, should not press him to pay for the ring and other articles. The three complainants did not give his name to the police when they lodged their complaints. The police refused to take up the matter and referred them to Court. He was told that in all the informations filed by the three complainants, his name did not occur.

The hearing was adjourned.

ALLEGED THEFT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, the Second Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case, in which Superintendent Priestley charged Luxmon Jairam, Damoder Barik and Nanabhoy Barik with the theft of an iron-safe containing jewellery, collectively valued at Rs. 49,000, including an emerald necklet, valued at Rs. 45,000, from the house of Pundlik Raoji at Parel. Mr. P. Godinho appeared for the complainant; while Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister, defended the accused.

It was alleged that on the 28th October last the complainant reported to the police that his safe, kept in the house of his friend Gungaram at Mahim, had been stolen. On the 27th idem the first accused, who was his cousin, accompanied by several others, went to Gungaram's house and took away the safe in a victoria. The safe was subsequently recovered from the house of the second and third accused, who are brothers and who lived at Mahim.

The first accused admitted having taken away the safe, but added that he removed it, honestly believing that he had a right to do so. He also honestly believed that the ornaments in the safe had been made out of the accumulations of rents of the family property to which he was entitled. He did not know that the safe contained any ornaments belonging to the complainant or anybody else.

The second accused said the first accused left the safe at his place, saying it belonged to him.

The third accused said he knew nothing about the matter.

The Magistrate said it was a technical offence of theft. He convicted the first and acquitted the second and third accused. The first accused was sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 75.

DISHONEST "RAMOSI."

At the Mazagon Police Court, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Fern charged Jaitoon Fakir, a ramosi in the employ of Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Company, and Subdhir Maulabux, a labourer, with the theft of copper and brass bars and pieces of compass, of the collective value of Rs. 174. Mr. D. F. Dastur and Mr. C. J. Mistry defended the accused.

During the last six months the accused stole the articles and sold them to a Marwari, named Veerchand Deepchand, who kept a grocer's shop. They pleaded not guilty but were convicted on the evidence and were sentenced to four and two months' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

Veerchand Deepchand was charged with receiving stolen property and was convicted. As this was his first offence, he was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 125, in default, to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT BY A LAD.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Hassanalli Allibhoy, a Mahomedan lad, was charged with the theft of Rs. 200 in currency notes, belonging to his master, Dowsaji Moosaji, a grocer of Null Bazaar.

On Monday last the complainant, on return home, found the accused missing and also found that his box had been unlocked and the currency notes taken from it. He reported the matter to the police, and the accused was arrested on suspicion at the Surat Railway station, when he was found in possession of Rs. 160 and some new clothing. The lad was brought back to Bombay, where the complainant identified him as his servant. He pleaded guilty, and said he had bought the new clothes with part of the money he had stolen. The Magistrate ordered the lad to be sent to the Reformatory to be kept there for a period of four years.

BANK OF BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

The Bank of Bengal rate for demand loans is unchanged at six per cent.

Mr. Sorab Manekshah Bharucha will act as Collector of Thana vice the Hon. Mr. Turner, I.C.S.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET ESTIMATES.

FINANCES A CREDIT TO ANY CITY.

The monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, being in the chair.

At the outset, the President on behalf of the members congratulated their colleague Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy on his receiving the distinction of C.I.E.

The President then read to the meeting the telegram (already pudblished) sent by the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy in reply to their telegram regarding the death of Lieut. the Hon. E. Hardinge.

" FIGHTING MAN."

In accordance with a previous notice of motion, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved:—

"That the Corporation have learnt with regret of the death, on the 5th December, 1914, of Mr. Chhabildas Lalubhai who as a member of the Corporation for five years rendered useful services to the city; and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement."

In support of the proposition, Sir Pherozeshah said that not a single present member of the Corporation was on that body when the late Mr Chhabildas was a member. He was one of the first members after the Corporation was formed in 1872. He served with a very great deal of independence for a period of five years, and was very outspoken. His name was perpetuated in another way in the annals of their history, as he proved to be more than a match for their powerful executive, the Municipal Commissioner, when, as tradition goes, he built a house in one night and non-plussed the executive. In him they had lost a very useful citizen.

Mr. D. E. Wacha seconded the proposition. He said that though not on the Corporation at the time, he had watched the career of Mr. Chhabildas as a Municipal Councillor. He was an independent and a fighting man, and they wanted more fighting men of his character at the present moment.

The proposition was carried.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

Mr. Cawasji Jehangir, Chairman of the Standing Committee, then moved the consideration of the Budget estimates for the year 1915-1916. In doing so, he said:

This year the Corporation will have to consider its Budget in quite exceptional times, when the financial equilibrium of the whole world has been more or less upset. In a sudden and unprecendented financial upheaval caused by the greatest war the world has ever seen it cannot be expected that the City of Bombay, would go unscathed. Individuals as well as large Corporations are feeling and will feel the pinch, but I feel sure we shall all bear it with smiling faces, confident in the ultimate victory of the great British Empire and of the prosperous times that are bound to follow. This is a very different Budget to the one introduced only a year ago by my hon. friend, Mr. Fazulbhoy Chinoy. He was fortunate enough to place before you a recommendation for the reduction of taxation. This year the Commissioner and the Standing Committee can do no such thing, but we have good reason to congratulate ourselves and the rate-payers that, notwithstanding the critical times we are passing through, there is no necessity for an enhancement of taxation. Last year the most important subject of discussion was what to do with our large surplus cash balance. Should we return it to the pockets from whence it came, use it for the benefit of the owners of the pockets, or husband it for future use and emergency? The members of the Corporation need not worry their brains with any such problems. They will have to consider in what direction retrenchment can take place, and which works, in themselves of usefulness and benefit to the city, can be most conveniently postponed. They will also have to consider not in which direction there is likely to be an increase but a decrease in our income. It is this that makes this year's Budget a Budget of uncertainty and guess work.

Even during the current year in which we have had four months of peace, great changes are expected. It is anticipated that there will be a reduction of Rs. 7,66,000 in our income. The revised estimates show an anticipated reduction of Rs. 55,000 in the wheel-tax against Rs. 1,00,000 originally suggested. This now seems a very reasonable anticipation. In the town duties in which the deficit is Rs. 7,10,000, I should think it would be very difficult for laymen to express an opinion on account of the very fluctuating nature of this source of revenue but I may inform the Corporation that up to now there has already been a reduction of 9 lakhs. Since the Standing Committee discussed the Budget a month and a half ago, the estimated deficit has risen from Rs. 3,20,000 to the present large figure, but looking to the nature of the source of revenue and the more hopeful outlook, it is possible the deficit will not be as great. The revised figures now show that no reduction in the water-tax is anticipated owing to a revival in this source of revenue. Mills are beginning to re-open, and the want of labour which was the chief cause of the depression is not perhaps so acutely felt as at the beginning of the war. To make up for the deficit there is a very welcome anticipated increase of income to the extent of Rs. 5,14,620 in some sources of revenue.

ANTICIPATED INCREASES.

When the Standing Committee discussed the budget the increase was estimated at Rs. 2,70,000 but the revised estimate places the figure at the one I have mentioned. The difference is mainly due to an anticipated increase of Rs. 52,000 in the Genral tax and to the recepit of Rs. 1,43,000 for the sale of Municipal land at Mahaluxmi to the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The Standing Committee are of opinion that this amount should not be credited to revenue, but to a special suspense account for future use. I think the Corporation will agree with the Standing Committee that amounts obtained by the sale of property should not be credited to revenue, which action would ultimately tend to decrease our assets. Allowing for the donation of Rs. 30,000 to the Lady Hardinge Base Hospital, and not taking the amount of Rs. 1,43,000 into consideration, our working cash balance at the end of the current year will be about 37,27,000.

Coming to retrenchment of expenditure, the largest amount is Rs. 96,000 for cast iron covers and frames to water entrances in A Ward, which work the Commissioner proposed to postpone, but at the suggestion of the Standing Committee a provision of Rs. 25,000 has been made in the Loan Works Budget of 1915-16. The Committee also did not agree with the Commissioner in the postponement of the improvement of foot-paths and lighting in the north of the Island. The amounts provided were small and might be thought by some inadequate, therefore, it is hoped that these improvements will be carried through during the current year.

NEXT YEAR'S INCOME.

In the Income for 1915-16 it is anticipated that instead of the usual increase of one lakh in the general tax we shall have an increase of Rs. 12,000 only. It is evident that it cannot be expected that in time of war there can be any enhancement in the assessment of properties nor any large building projects in operation. Whilst on the other hand there is bound to be a greater number of vacancies and larger claims for draw-back. But we shall largely benefit from the increased recoveries from Government and the Port Trust. The figure put down in the Budget is Rs. 85,000. But I am informed that it is more likely to be 1,85,000. It is thought that the wheel-tax is likely to bring in Rs. 60,000 less chiefly owing to the migration of labour carts and hack victorias from the city. Taking the revenue from these two sources at Rs. 2,89,000 it works out at a reduction of about 20 per cent. It is thought that 50 per cent. of the labour carts left the city at a time of the year when only 25 per cent. usually migrate and that they are not returning in the same proportion as in other years. The Water Tax is responsible for a reduction of Rs. 1,25,000. It is possible that some members may consider these figures pessimistic. But he would be a bold man who would attempt to prophesy with any certainty for the year 1915-16. In such unusual and exceptional times everything is on the lap of the Gods, and we can but wait and see.

As to the expenditure for 1915-16 the automatic rise in debt is responsible for an increase of Rs. 2,38,000. Whilst the rise in the wages of the labour staff, the Fire Brigade, etc., sanctioned by the Corporation comes to Rs. 1,65,000. This, along with other small items of expenditure, comes to Rs. 5,00,000. While the net increase in the Budget Estimate is Rs. 2,25,000, this making a reduction of 2,80,000 in either items of expenditure. I think, I should draw the attention of the Corporation to the fact that there are only three items of expenditure above Rs. 10,000 which have not been sanctioned previously by the Corporation.

SET-BACKS.

The question of financing set backs is one of great importance to the Corporation. I am sure we were all pleased to see Sir Pherozeshah discuss this question last month with all the usual vigour and ability. Our attention has also been persistently and pressingly drawn to this question by the annual reviews of the Standing Committee. The Corporation at the instance of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola appointed a Committee seven years ago to enunciate a deliberate and definite policy in regard to set-backs. The Committee are still at work. Our usual practice has been to budget for one lakh from revenue, and two to three lakhs from loan funds in the lump sum, and the Commissioner has used these amounts at his own discretion without further reference to the Corporation. Against the balance of 14 lakhs from sanctioned loans we have a standing liability of 21 lakhs. Thus we have exceeded our loans by 7 lakhs which will make it necessary for us either to raise a new loan or finance this amount from future grants. In the current year's budget a provision of one lakh is made from revenue and three lakhs from loans. For 1915-16 there is a provision of one lakh from revenue and eight lakhs from loan funds. It must be noted, however, that a provision of six lakhs includes an adjustment of Rs. 4,20,000, being the amount advanced from surplus cash balance. Sir Pherozeshah has given a notice of motion that he will ask the Corporation to append notes to this provision defining the amounts which the Commissioner can spend without reference to the Corporation, and these in regard to which he must obtain their previous sanction. I do not wish to go into the legal aspects of the case as to how far Section 298 is governed by Sections 90, 92 and 296. But I would ask the Corporation to consider whether it is or it is not desirable that the Commissioner should come to them for previous sanction before acquiring properties of large value for set-back purposes. I think we will all willingly admit that the present Commissioner has exercised a healthy check in this respect. But it is the future we have to look to, and the Corporation should not place themselves in a position whereby large amounts can be spent without their knowledge and sanction. If it is found that the Act as it stands at present places the Commissioner in a position to acquire properties without the previous approval of the Corporation; perhaps it would be advisable to go to Government for an amendment of the Act. But if it can be shown that no amendment of the Act is necessary and the Corporation can insist on being consulted, then I feel sure the Corporation will not hesitate to do the right thing. Perhaps the difficulty may be solved by dividing the grant into one for set-backs proper and the other for the acquisition of land for widening or constructing new roads. The latter grant would clearly fall under section 296, under which the Commissioner's powers of acquisition are restricted by the provision of section 90. I feel sure the Commissioner will see the reasonableness of my remarks, for he will realise that the Corporation should be just as keen to exercise a reasonable check over expenditure as he himself has always been anxious and has successfully exercised over all the departments of the Municipality.

WATER AND DRAINAGE WORKS.

This year our loan works—Water and Drainage—have been very vigorously pushed forward. It is anticipated that we shall have exhausted all the available loan fund balances by the end of the current year and shall have advanced a sum of Rs. 11,58,000 for several works. In view of our past experience I am inclined to believe there will be a balance, though not a formidable one, at the end of the year. It is estimated that total expenditure for the year will be Rs. 81,17,000. So far we have spent a little over Rs.60,00,000 and probably within two months' more all the Rs. 21,00,000 may not be spent. However, the loan works budget has been framed on the assumption that the balance on the 1st April, will be nil. It is proposed to raise Rs. 57,00,000 in July or August next. Against this an expenditure of Rs. 47,20,000 has been provided for leaving the balance of Rs.8,54,000. The time for raising a loan is by no means favourable, but let us hope that by the time we float the loan the situation will have considerably improved. But war or no war, in years of plenty or of scarcity, our Municipality may always depend upon getting the money it wants on comparatively easy terms. The credit of our Municipality has been built up and its finances based on a sound footing during the past fifty years, so that passing waves of financial depression will not affect us to any very appreciable extent. We therefore look forward to the future with hope and confidence. Our financial position on the whole is as sound and as satisfactory as it has ever been. The new year will open with a balance of about Rs. 37,27,000 and close with about Rs. 31,00,000. We are by no means at the maximum of taxation and have further borrowing powers to the extent of two crores. These figures would be a credit to any Municipality in the world, showing what an ever-watchful eye the Corporation have kept over their finances assisted by the prudent administration of a line of able Municipal Commissioners. In conclusion, I should like to thank Mr. Cadell on behalf of the Standing Committee for the care with which he has framed the budget in these singular times.

Mr. Salebhoy C. Barodawalla seconded the proposition.

Dr. N. H. Sukhia said that to his mind the present budget was not satisfactory, inasmuch as it showed a loss of six lakhs. In view of the present conditions, it might be said that this could not be helped, but he wished to know whether it was not desirable to curtail the expenditure and make the two ends meet. Their deficit would extend so long as the war continued, and it was said that the war would last for more than three years. It would, therefore, be very wise to curtail the expenditure.

He next referred to the incidence of taxation, and said that it was unduly high and exhorbitant. The house-owners would not be making the income which they made in the past, as people had left Bombay, and were not returning.

Dr. Sukhia had not concluded his speech when the meeting was adjourned until Monday.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

NEW PROGRAMME AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.

The new programme at the Gaiety Palace of Varieties is one that should be seen. From start to finish there was not a dull moment last night, and the large audience which gathered for the usual weekly gala night spent a thoroughly enjoyable evening.

Miss Gertrude Gebest, an American Vaudeville artiste, is the star turn, and she is exceptionally good. She has a fine voice, and a pleasing stage presence, and introduces several novelties into her turn. One of these is an imitation of a violin, which is exceedingly realistic. She also tells one or two child stories,—just as a child would tell them.

Miss Addie Lennard gave two most entertaining turns, and was encored both times. Her singing of the recruiting song "For King and Country" was capital, and the chorus, led by a number of soldiers and Territorials at the rear of the circle, went with a rare swing. Another number of Miss Lennard's which proved most acceptable was that in which she imitated the Scotsman, Irishman, Cockney and Dutchman. Miss Lennard has made the somewhat difficult change from musical comedy to Vaudeville with complete success.

A third turn was provided by Miss Norah Moore, whose songs were well sung and loudly applauded.

The pictures were excellently chosen, and filled out a programme which for variety and general excellence would be hard to beat.

INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE COMMISSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 7.

The members of the Indian Co-operative Credit Commission left last night for Mandalay where the sittings will extend to a week or so. Sir Edward Maclagan and the members will then come down to Rangoon, visiting en route Pakokku, Ragan, Minbu, Prome and Sagu. The sittings in Rangoon will be held prior to the Commission's returning to India about the end of the month.

SPORTING NEWS.

SATURDAY'S RACING.

FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

THE ANDHERI PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight).

Lithosian 10-7, Forfeit 10-1, Lola 9-13, Sly Kiss 8-13, Impecunious 8-8, Lady Douglas 8-3, Pastel 7-5, Lady R. 7-4, Lord Reay 6-9, Lady Muriel 6-6, Grand Boy 6-0, Partial Eclipse 6-0.

Three top weights not accepting, weights to be raised 14 lbs.

THE MUSJID PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile.

Beyrut 9-7, Terror 9-5, Real Gold 9-4, Malster 8-8, Rozelmulook 8-8, Ace of Hearts 8-6, Haify 8-1, Regent 8-0, Young Hyderi 7-9, Solar Star 7-8, Harry Johnson 7-4.

THE PRONGS PLATE. Division I.—Distance about 7 Furlongs.

Mars 9-2, Guinea Merchant 9-2, Beethoven 9-0, Malacca 8-13, Kaiser 8-10, Shanghai 8-8, Chaser 8-8, Lot 8-7, Ambassador 8-5, Makbul 8-4, Hurbia 8-2, Majbur 8-1, King Mac 8-0, Mutar 7-12, Biglig 7-12, Saood 7-12, Rising Dawn 7-11, Royal Court 7-8.

THE PRONGS PLATE. Division II.—Distance about 7 Furlongs.

Mulberry 9-12, Triumph 9-12, Rag Time 9-9, Aye Aye Sir 9-8, Royalist 9-4, Huddai 8-12, Nayel Pasha 8-12, Faleh Khan 8-11, Shimran 8-4, Berlin Girl 8-1, Alman 8-1, Black Ivory 7-13, Powerful 7-7, Sweetlips 7-6, Nawag 7-5, Eldorado 7-5, Highborn 7-2, Jemadar 6-12.

THE MAHIM PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Tofic Pasha 9-7, Chechan 9-5, Bahlool 9-5, Galiard 9-4, Sweden 9-2, Minerva 9-2, Burg 9-0, Fado 8-13, Ream 8-12, Gafal 8-10, Mat-hat-Baig 8-8, Ata Allah 8-4, Abdul Aziz 8-4, Nainava 8-4, Deviban 8-3, Night Hawk 7-13, Dhaidan 7-12, Alwar 7-9, Ben Hur 7-8, Advocate 7-7, Tenebreuse 7-6, Newmarket 7-6, Dilkush 7-6.

THE GOREGAON PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Beethoven 9-6, Saidan 9-0, Anaz 8-12, Zigomar 8-12, Flying Bird 8-12, Lot 8-10, Ambassador 8-9, Sirmust 8-9, Matador 8-9, Flying Machine 8-8, Saood 8-4, Lotus 8-1, Engine 8-1, Small Diamond 7-13, Triumph 7-12, Agent 7-11, Mulberry 7-11, Maurice 7-10.

THE GOREGAON PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Aye Aye Sir 9-5, Ruby Fish 9-4, Jawan 9-2, Red Flag 9-2, Cardiff 9-0, Columbus 9-0, Quality 9-0, Royalist 8-11, Nasirabad 8-10, Sherali 8-8, Vellard 8-6, Present 8-5, Faleh Khan 8-5, Monitor 8-2, Turkish General 8-0, Guldasta 7-10, Alman 7-8, Arabian Consul 7-6.

THE GOREGAON PLATE. Division III.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Hongkong 9-3, Achilles 8-12, Pepul 8-10, Sweetlips 8-10, Marigold 8-8, English Spot 8-8, Chungiz 8-6, Sayel 8-4, Nawag 8-4, Back Bay 8-3, Abdul 8-1, Vudhia 7-13, Kassum 7-12, Bahrain Girl 7-12, Ringmaster 7-12, Kaiumers 7-12, Crisis 7-5.

Forfeits for above races due if not struck out by 4 p.m. yesterday.

HORSES LEFT IN AFTER DECLARATION OF FORFEITS.

THE ANDHERI PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Forfeit 10-4, Lola 9-13, Sly Kiss 8-13, Impecunious 8-8, Lady Douglas 8-3, Pastel 7-5, Lady R. 7-4, Lady Muriel 6-6, Grand Boy 6-0, Partial Eclipse 6-0.

THE MUSJID PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Beyrut 9-7, Terror 9-5, Real Gold 9-4, Malster 8-8, Rozelmulook 8-8, Ace of Hearts 8-6, Haify 8-1, Regent 8-0, Young Hyderi 7-9, Solar Star 7-8, Harry Johnson 7-4.

THE PRONGS PLATE. Division I.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Mars 9-2, Malacca 8-13, Kaiser 8-10, Shanghai 8-8, Chaser 8-8, Lot 8-7, Ambassador 8-5, Makbul 8-4, Hurbia 8-2, Majbur 8-1, Mutar 7-12, Biglig 7-12, Rising Dawn 7-11, Royal Court 7-8.

THE PRONGS PLATE.—Division II.

Rag Time 9-9, Aye Aye Sir 9-8, Royalist 9-4, Huddai 8-12, Nayel Pasha 8-12, Shimran 8-4, Berlin Girl 8-1, Alman 8-1, Black Ivory 7-13, Powerful 7-7, Highborn 7-2, Jemadar 6-12.

THE MAHIM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Galiard 9-4, Sweden 9-2, Minerva 9-2, Fado 8-13, Ream 8-12, Gafal 8-10, Ata Allah 8-4, Abdul Aziz 8-4, Nainava 8-4, Durban 8-3, Night Hawk 7-13, Dhaidan 7-12, Alwar 7-9, Ben Hur 7-8, Advocate 7-7, Tenebreuse 7-6, Newmarket 7-6, Dilkush 7-6.

THE GOREGAON PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Beethoven 9-6, Saidan 9-0, Anaz 8-12, Zigomar 8-12, Flying Bird 8-12, Ambassador 8-9, Sirmust 8-9, Matador 8-9, Flying Machine 8-8, Saood 8-4, Lotus 8-1, Engine 8-1, Small Diamond 7-13, Triumph 7-12, Agent 7-11, Mulberry 7-11, Maurice 7-10.

THE GOREGAON PLATE.—Division II.

Aye Aye Sir 9-5, Ruby Fish 9-4, Jawan 9-2, Cardiff 9-0, Columbus 9-0, Quality 9-0 Royalist 8-11, Nasirabad 8-10, Sherali 8-8, Vellard 8-6, Present 8-5, Faleh Khan 8-5, Monitor 8-2, Turkish General 8-0, Guldasta 7-10.

THE GOREGAON PLATE.—Division III.

Hongkong 9-3, Pepul 8-10, Sweetlips 8-10, Marigold 8-8, English Spot 8-8, Chungiz 8-6, Sayel 8-4, Nawag 8-4, Back Bay 8-3, Abdul 8-1, Vudhia 7-13, Kassum 7-12, Bahrain Girl 7-12, Ringmaster 7-12, Kaiumers 7-12, Crisis 7-5.

EMPIRE DAY CHALLENGE CUP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 7.

It is notified that the competition for Empire Day Challenge Cup will not take place during 1915.

MADRAS HIGH COURT.

NEW JUDGE APPOINTED FROM HOME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 7.

It is understood that His Majesty has appointed Mr. Victor Murray Coutts-Trotter, Barrister-at-Law, K. C., to the vacancy on the High Court Bench caused by the elevation of the Hon. Sir John Wallis, to the Chief Justiceship.

Mr. Coutts-Trotter was called to the Bar in 1901 and has practised on the North-eastern circuit. He was created a K. C. quite recently and is regarded in the profession as a brilliant lawyer. His last important case at Home was the Sunderland Treason Case.

The Hon. Mr. E. G. Turner, I.C.S., will act as Collector of West Khandesh vice Khan Bahadur Saiyid Shams-ud-din Saiyid Mian Kadri, I.S.O.

Sir Edward Maclagan, President of the Imperial Co-operative Committee and members of the Committee arrived at Rangoon on Wednesday from Calcutta. The sittings of the Committee will begin at Mandalay shortly.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, January 8th, 1915.

THE LAND OF UNREST.

If there is a country in the world which cannot afford to be either the victim or the originator of any form of an adventurous policy that country is assuredly Persia. What little order the decadence of the last century had still preserved, the vast and far-reaching changes in society inaugurated by the Revolution had destroyed, to such a degree that Iranian politics have of recent years been equally divided between anarchy and opera bouffe. On the outbreak of hostilities Persia declared her intention of maintaining an attitude of neutrality and subsequently this was ratified by an Imperial Firman, as recently announced by the Shah's representative at Delhi. Nothing could have been better pleasing to us than this step on the part of the Persian Government, for it has been the declared policy of Great Britain to tend to this ancient and historic monarchy, which has survived so many vicissitudes, every assistance towards the establishment of law and order, progress and prosperity within its rich and magnificent dominions. In the pursuance of this policy we have not always been able to work in perfect harmony with Russia, the co-signatory to the famous Convention, but nevertheless we have preserved for the Persian people the independence, which by the lawlessness which raged in their midst, they had almost forfeited. But there is now a new menace facing Persia, and one which neither she nor her friends can overlook or underrate. The Shah's kingdom is perhaps better suited than any on earth for the furtherance of mischievous propaganda and the dissemination of any form of treason calculated to dupe the few to the ruin of the many. We may rest assured, and the Persian authorities with us, that Berlin, whose talents in the rôle of *agent provocateur* are unexcelled, will leave no stone unturned, in order to stir up trouble among the conflict-loving subjects of the Shah. Something very significant has already occured in the fact that the telegram announcing the violation of the Persian frontier and province in Azerbaijan, states that the Ottoman Regulars were accompanied by Turkish and Persian Kurds. Of course, while we fully recognise that Kurds are not strictly Persians, nevertheless we also realise that a large percentage of Persian subjects belong to this dangerous people, and that the fact of their being disaffected, no doubt through the good offices of the Wilhelmstrasse, is a danger of no mean dimensions to the Persian State in its present condition of a slow regeneration. Between Turks and Persians there is no love lost. The Iranian, cultured, artistic and literary, has ever regarded the Ottoman as an oppressive unlettered barbarian. The latter has returned the compliment by never failing to let his Eastern neighbour know that he considers him as an individual lacking in that form of Chauvinistic militarism, which in Turkey has been misconstrued into a form of manliness. Moreover, though both countries follow the banner of the Prophet, they follow it along widely divergent routes and such as will never meet in any form of genuine or lasting compromise. Though we do not for a moment doubt the good faith of Persia, we cannot help feeling doubtful, in a solicitous manner, as to whether the Imperial Government could cope with anything like a serious rising among the lawless tribes it is called upon to govern. We are confident that the Shah, without every assistance from Great Britain and Russia, could not restore order or even retain such vestiges of liberty and prestige as still pertain to his once illustrious crown. Since any further incursions by the Turks or a political rising amongst the nomads is sure to be confined to the north, this would be within the Russian sphere of influence. Apart from the contention, and it is irrefutable, that Russian methods in Persia have not been consonant with our ideas and undertakings towards the latter State, we realise to the full what Russian intervention in Persia at present would mean. To put it tersely it would turn the Iranian uplands into the cockpit of the Middle East. Persia is indeed unfortunate. Firstly, a large number of Swedish officers have just returned to Stockholm, having finished their contracts with the gendarmerie, and in these uncertain times it is doubtful whether the Scandinavian Government can spare any officers for service so far from their units. It is impossible sufficiently to eulogise the services that these instructors have rendered to the Shah in the most trying circumstances imaginable. Their departure, we may be sure, will not fail to be noted among those bold buccaneers who infest nearly every province of Iran, within a day's march of the elegant capital itself. Secondly, the war has practically put an end to Persian trade with Russia, both owing to the scarcity of money and the conduct of operation in Trans-Caucasia. Trade with British India and other countries is also at a low ebb, and, when we remember that the customs in the north and south were being administered by Russia and Britain respectively in liquidation of numerous loans, we can clearly see in any case future financial troubles for the Treasury at Teheran. The situation is complicated, but there are not wanting some optimistic symptoms in the state of affairs. That Sir Edward Grey is fully alive to the complexities of the case we do not for one momet doubt. Equally we are assured that, whatever happens, the British Foreign Minister will not depart from the established principle of extending every form of advice and assistance to the Persian Government, and we rely upon him to maintain at all costs, the place, power and prestige of the land of the Lion and the Sun.

WAR AND THE NEXT GENERATION.

Referring to the after-effects of war on the coming generation of the European races, some of the leading American journals have suggested that, if European children only knew what was in store for them, they would be "off to the States" as there would be "nuffin doing" in Europe for sometime to come. It is haruly necessary to view seriously the alternative course suggested by these journals, as we know that for good or for evil, the patriotic feelings of European races in varying ages will not be diminished in the least and stray beyond the zone of their present activities from the evils of which good is bound to come. Such is the course of all political struggles and after temporary suffering races emerge from them stronger and wiser. If this teleological view has any truth, there will be no reason to suppose that the coming generation of people of Europe will emigrate in their millions to the States. The sorrows of life are wisely borne by all sensible individuals, and the collective wisdom of races and nations will surely stand the test, as it is daily gaining in experience, of the bitter consequences of the war evoked solely by despotic Prussian militarism, for the complete crushing of which the civilisations of Europe are fighting. The abiding moral effect of such a struggle for such a cause is not lost on an individual, unless he is absolutely perverse and callous to the nobler sentiments of life, far less on a race of people however young it may be. For history the eternal judge of actions will write in letters of gold the victory of civilisation over the blatant militarism, sham ideals and inhuman barbarities of the twentieth century Huns. But there are questions of vital importance which should seriously engage the attention of physiologists, socialists and economists. The first and foremost of these questions is the payment of war loans. Of course there is no doubt that the coming generations of European people will have to bear the brunt of this war debt, but posterity will take upon itself with pride and glory the payment of some or the major portion of their national debt when their ancestors have spent the money in a good cause. It is therefore preposterous and libellous to suggest that the coming generations of the peoples of Europe will break all their ties and fly to "fresh fields and pastures new." There are many other ways in which our children and our children's children will pay for the war, and, in spite of the coming financial stress, we are not without hope that there will be splendid gains from the war. The other points with which we are more concerned are the menacing danger to the physique of the coming generation and the consequent decline in birth-rate. These are the inevitable sequences of a great war. The flower of the country, strong and healthy young men, generally go to fight and suffer the most. A large proportion is killed and during the following years, the vast majority of children are born of fathers of relatively poor physique, who were not fit for soldiers and hence were not killed. Born under such unfavourable circumstances they suffer further deterioration, through poverty, the legacy of the relentless war for which they had physically paid so dearly.

Looking back to the Franco-German war and the lowering of national physique it caused to the French, it is not unreasonable to make the conjecture that there will be an appreciable decrease in stature in the coming generations of the combatants after the present war, and there is no exaggeration in surmising that for at least a generation this apprehended decrease in stature is unavoidable. This is one of the inexorable laws of nature, and it is no good either to doubt or cry out against it. What lies with us is to try so far as we can to counter-balance these inevitable after-effects of war from being "avoidably increased." Referring to what may be done to counterbalance these evil effects the "Manchester Guardian" observes:

"If a long and sanguinary war is destined now to cut a quarter of an inch off the average height or chest measurement of Englishmen, we cannot help it; we cannot, by taking thought, add any part of a cubit to their stature. But if we care enough, we can at least stand guard at the doors of soldiers' wives and of unemployed workmen against the attacks of tuberculosis and its allies,—all alert for this great opportunity,—on the generation that is now being born."

As a natural sequence there will be a perceptible decline in the birthrate for some years to come in all belligerent countries and this menace to humanity will go on increasing until and unless peace is restored. A scientific writer under the signature of "Lens" writes thus in the "New Statesman":—

"The numbers of a race depend not on the birth-rate as such, but on the survival rate, or, as I should wish to have it called, the effective birthrate.

"Believing that the birthrate will continue to fall in this and all civilised countries, as perhaps it should and must, I see no other conclusion, now in war as formerly in peace, and for the Great Peace to come, than that, as never before, we should save the birthrate we have. Imperialism, Socialism, Religion, Charity, Patriotism, Individualism, Collectivism, Militarism, Pacifism,—all, in the last analysis, dictate and depend upon that. If we are lastingly to hold our almost empty Empire, we must people it. Fortresses can be cracked like eggshells; Dreadnoughts dread a few brave boys under the water; the only trusty forts, foundations and bulwarks of Empire are living; in peace and in war there is nothing so strong nor so precious as Men."

Notes of the Day

Lord Kitchener's Statement.

Lord Kitchener was able to make a sufficiently optimistic statement when the House of Lords re-assembled on Wednesday. It is eminently satisfactory to learn that the slight lull in recruiting, which occurred towards the end of the year, has been followed by a revival, and that recruiting has almost reached its former level. Equally satisfactory are the details given by the Secretary of State for War in regard to the supply of officers, a matter which has been a subject of anxiety in the minds of many, for it is always easier to raise an army than to supply it with officers. The gaps in the officers' cadres caused in the Expeditionary Force by casualties have been filled up. Nearly 30,000 have been appointed since the beginning of the war, and there is actually a surplus of officers for training purposes. The time is drawing near when Lord Kitchener's first army of 500,000 men will be ready for the front, and their arrival in the field will mark the commencement of a series of reinforcements which will put a new complexion on the operations in Flanders. Until the first of the new armies is available and the severity of the weather relaxes, the task is simply to hold the existing line. The Germans have not yet altogether lost their advantage in numerical superiority, and they are still in sufficient strength in the West to hold their trenches, but it has been enormously diminished and they will presently have to meet fresh forces superior to their own in numbers and equipment.

The Magnitude of the German Failure.

The daily repetition of the monotonous communiqués regarding the operations in the West is apt to cause us to forget how tremendous has been the failure of the German and Austrian plans,—the preliminary crushing of France followed by the victorious invasion of Russia, the invasion of Egypt and the distraction of Russia in the Caucasus by a victorious Turkish advance, the rebellion in South Africa, etc. Everything has failed. The Germans, themselves, must realise that it is now only a question of the time it will take to drive them back across their frontiers both on the western and eastern fronts, the Turks have met with disaster everywhere and the attempt to invade Egypt has not even materialised. In addition to all this Germany and Austria have nearly exhausted their resources, while those of the Allies, as Lord Kitchener says, are increasing daily. Russia is only at the beginning and France has yet large reinforcements to place in the field when their equipment is ready. England looks to placing at least two million men more in the field and Lord Curzon talks of an army of nearer three millions. If we take the highest estimate of the new forces Germany can expect to bring to the front, it cannot be more than half the combined total of British, French and Russian armies which will be available in the next few months.

Yesterday's Corporation Meeting.

The first meeting of the Bombay Corporation this year was rather tame, but as it seemed to presage more lively proceedings at subsequent meetings at which the Budget estimates are discussed, it was not uninteresting. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, Chairman of the Standing Committee, moved that the Budget estimates for 1915-16 be taken into consideration, and in doing so made a long speech which was listened to with interest, if not entire approval. He made several premises to which one or other of the members took exception, and on these ponits he will probably be tackled later on when the members concerned rise to say their say on the Standing Committee's figures. One of these was with regard to the sections by which the amount which the Commissioner can spend on set-backs without the previous sanction of the Corporation, is governed, and here Sir Pherozeshah Mehta dissented. On this question of set-backs, too, the Municipal Commissioner did not see eye-to-eye with the Chairman of the Standing Committee, for he remarked once that Mr. Jehangir was mixing-up two things, and when the latter, concluding his observations on this point, said he felt sure the Commissioner would see the reasonableness of his remarks, that gentleman slowly shook his head.

Dr. Sukhia's Contribution.

It was fifteen minutes to five when Mr. Jehangir had concluded his speech and Dr. Sukhia rose to make his. He commenced by saying it was rather late to commence a speech on the Budget, but encouraged by Mr. D. E. Wacha's remark, "Go on till 5 o'clock," he plunged into his subject, beginning by saying that he, unlike the Chairman of the Standing Committee, did not consider the Budget a satisfactory one, because it showed a loss of six lakhs. Then he got on to his pet subject of taxation, and was still speaking when the clock chimed five. Should he go on? he asked the Chairman, and that gentleman replied by asking another question,—how long would he be? "Oh", replied Dr. Sukhia airily, "I cannot say within a few minutes, or a quarter of an hour, or half an hour." The Chairman did not need to give a pronouncement, the reply to the speaker's question being given by a general pushing back of chairs and the members rising almost in a body to depart. Dr. Sukhia, will resume his discourse on Monday.

The Health of Bombay.

Though a slight rise was noticed in the total mortality in the city last week in comparison with the total of the week before, the death-rate was not really higher, as no less than 36 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil. The week's total is thus reduced to 413, giving a death-rate of 21.92. Taking into consideration even the mofussil cases, the death-rate (23.83) was still much lower than that of the corresponding week of 1914, which stood at 34.13, while the past quinquennial mean was higher still, viz., 35.10. Last week only two attacks from plague were registered in the city, but there were no deaths. Cholera was completely absent. There were five small-pox attacks, but these were not of an epidemic character. As regards other ailments, malarial fever accounted for two deaths, other fevers 35, diarrhoea 48, dysentry 10, debility 32, old age 30, phthisis, including tuberculosis of lungs, 33, other diseases of the respiratory system and tubercular affections 126, diseases of the nervous system 28, diseases of the circulatory system 11, and diseases of the digestive system 11. There were 3 premature births and 37 still-births during the week. The total number of births registered was 429.

Abkari System in Madras.

Things seem to be better done in Madras, at least as far as Local Option in concerned, than in Bombay. The institution of Local Committees in municipal areas has done a good deal to check the spread of arrack shops in Madras. Wherever a new drink shop was proposed to be opened, these Committees were consulted, and though it is not actually known whether their representations, and also that of the Local Boards and Municipal Boards, were given due weight, the fall in the number of liquor shops in the Madras Presidency leads one to believe that popular representation was not altogether unheeded. This decrease has been continuous since the year 1908, when there were 10,123 liquor shops with a consumption of 1,707,136 gallons, whereas last year they numbered 7,908. But there has been no diminution in the consumption of arrack; on the other hand, in spite of the higher duty and decreased number of shops, this has increased considerably since 1908. At the same time the Government revenue has not been affected by the abolition of many of the shops. Last year they realised nearly 50 lakhs of rupees in rentals as compared with 40 lakhs in the previous year. The officials ascribe this rise to the general prosperity of the people, which is the usual argument. The toddy revenue also increased by nearly Rs. 9 lakhs, although there was a fall in the number of shops.

Official and Personal.

Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Gandhi will arrive by the mail steamer Arabia to-morrow morning, and will land at the Apollo Bunder, where they will be given a public reception. On Tuesday evening they will be entertained at a public gathering at Mount Petit. A movement is also on foot to give a reception to Mrs. Gandhi by the women of Bombay. To this end a meeting will be held this evening at 5 o'clock (S.T.), for the purpose of forming a Committee to undertake the arrangements. The meeting will be at the Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal's Hall in the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road. Lady Mehta will preside.

Lord Pentland will leave Madras on the 13th February on a tour in the districts of North and South Arcot. He will visit Caddalore, Chidambaram, Nillkuppam, the agricultural farm at Palur, Tiruvannamalai, Vellore, Vanaiyambadi and Tirupathor. From Vellore His Excellency will probably make excursions to Arcot and Ranipet and will return to Madras on the 27th February.

The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Bombay, who left for Calcutta on Sunday last with a view to assist at the consecration of the Bishop in Assam, will return to Bombay on the 14th instant.

Surgeon-General V. Babtiee, V.C., C.B., C.M.G., Director, Medical Services in India, is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow morning at eight o'clock and will leave for Poona at 2.15 p.m., on Saturday where he will stay till Monday, leaving at 10.10 a.m., on Monday for Delhi.

Mr. Albion R. Banerji, C.I.E., I.C.S., late Diwan of Cochin, arrived in Bombay from London, on Tuesday by the Italian Mail steamer, and proceeded to Madras to rejoin the service in the regular line as Collector and District Magistrate in the Southern Presidency.

Khan Bahadur Saiyid Shams-ud-din Saiyid Mian Kadri, I.S.O., Collector of West Khandesh, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from 13th January 1915 in combination with furlough up to 30th April 1916.

MILITARY HOSPITALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Having had a little to do with the various "Military Hospitals" I should be very grateful to you, if you would give an airing in your greatly esteemed paper to the following facts, concerning invalids and the way they are being treated in some of the hospitals. In one case in particular, in soldier's vernacular the man has very great cause to "grouse." This man passed an "Invaliding Board" about nine months ago and has since been waiting to proceed to England. During the "Detention in Hospital" he had not a single pie to enable him to purchase soap, toothpowder, etc., and mind you it is laid down in K. R. R. that a man in hospital is allowed Re. 1 per week to buy such absolute necessities, on a form called a requisition.

This man and others in like circumstances as himself are solely dependent on their comrades (mostly strangers) for a wash, etc. It is a regular cry "I say friend, lend us your soap." Another cry is "give us a bit of toothpowder chummy." Surely this should not occur, especially when one reads in the books and papers of how well managed and equipped are our hospitals.

"Tommy" as a rule is an inveterate smoker. Fancy nine months and no smoke except when he can "cadge" one from some good-natured comrade or hospital servant. But to put the lid on, as Tommy says, it has now leaked out that this man did officially sail for Netly from Bombay on or about December, 1914. His Regimental Headquarters have been informed of this, and still, the man is in an Indian military hospital.

Perhaps if this meets the eye of those responsible, may one hope for too much in wishing good to accrue from these undoubted and plain-to-be-seen facts.—Yours, etc.

ONE WHO AWAITS DEVELOMENTS.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

LORD KITCHENER'S REVIEW.

NOTABLE PROGRESS BY FRENCH

ALLIES' RESOURCES DAILY INCREASING.

BOOM IN RECRUITING.

In the House of Lords Lord Kitchener paid a glowing tribute to General Botha for the masterly manner in which he had handled the situation in South Africa and stamped out the rebellion..

Lord Kitchener reviewed the fighting during the last six weeks, remarking, the tide of battle had ebbed and flowed with varying success, and the French had made notable progress in the east of Rheims and in southern Alsace.

German aspirations in Poland had suffered a severe checkk, and the extraordinary achievement of the gallant Serbian Army and the Russian victory in the Caucasus had had far-reaching effects on Turkish operations.

Lord Kitchener added that Germany's initial advantage in numerical superiority and extensive war preparations are certainly diminishing, while the Allies are daily increasing their resources of men and material, which will enable them to prosecute the war to a triumphant end.

Since Christmas recruiting has reached its former satisfactory level.

The Paris communiqué reports that some progress has been made at various points, and a vigorous action had developed in the Argonne district, resulting in the re-capture of 300 metres of trenches in the Bois de la Grurie, where a slight bending had previously occurred.

The arrest of Cardinal Mercier has created a profound impression at Rome.

German airmen repeatedly appeared over Dunkirk on Wednesday but Allied airmen twice drove the intruders away.

GIFT OF HORSES FROM MADRAS.

LORD KITCHENER'S THANKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 7.

Lord Pentlan announces that a communication has been received from the Secretary to the Army Council, who on behalf of Lord Kitchener, acknowledges with grateful thanks the receipt of horses, the gift of the Zemindars and other subscribers to the Madras War Fund, which arrived in the steamer Chupra. These horses have landed in excellent condition which bears witness to the care taken in their despatch and on voyage. The Secretary to the Army Council is instructed to say that the demand for horses both to maintain the troops in the field and to equip the forces now forming is very great and that no more welcome contribution could have been made to the forces of the Empire and to convey to the subscribers to the Madras War Fund the very high appreciation of the Army Council, speaking on behalf of the Army, for the loyal sentiment and generous sympathy which have prompted this welcome gift.

LORD KITCHENER CONFIDENT OF TRIUMPHANT END

ALLIES' RESOURCES DAILY INCREASING.

LORD KITCHENER'S SPEECH.

TRIBUTE TO GENERAL BOTHA.

EBB AND FLOW OF BATTLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Jan. 6..

The House of Lords reopened to-day. Lord Kitchener in a speech paid a glowing tribute to General Botha. He said the situation in South Africa had undergone a most welcome change. General Botha had handled the situation in a masterly manner and had stamped out the rebellion. The result gave them great confidence in the future success of any operations General Botha might undertake.

Lord Kitchener reviewed the fighting in the last six weeks. He said the Allies had progressed at various points, but the tide of battle had ebbed and flowed with varying success.

The French Army had made notable progress east of Rheims and in southern Alsace. In spite of the transfer of Germans eastwards they had left sufficient strength to hold the trenches in the west.

German aspiration in Poland has suffered a severe check. They evidently realised the infinite difficulty of winter operations.

The extraordinary achievement of the gallant Serbian Army and the Russian victory in the Caucasus had had far-reaching influence on Turkish operations. The much talked-of advance by the Turks on Egypt had not at present materialised.

A TRIUMPHANT END.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Lord Kitchener further continued:—

"Germany's initial advantage in numerical superiority and extensive war preparations are certainly diminishing, while the Allies are daily increasing their resources of men and material, which will enable them to prosecute the war to a triumphant end. (Loud cheers).

SATISFACTORY RECRUITING

"Since Christmas, recruiting has almost reached its former satisfactory level and I have every reason to anticipate fruitful results from the valuable Parliamentary recruiting work which has already secured 218,000 offers to enist.

"Officers cadres of the Expeditionary Force have been filled up and there is a considerable surplus of officers for training purposes. Since the beginning of the war 29,100 officers have been appointed.

EQUIPMENT OF NEW ARMY.

"The efforts of the War Office have resulted in the gradual overcoming of difficulties with regard to the equipment of the New Army, to which I look with all confidence.

"Despite the terrible weather conditions, the training of the Canadian contingent has proceeded satisfactorily and the officers and men are imbued with a fine spirit of eagerness to get to the front, where I am confident they will worthily support their comrades." (Loud cheers.)

TRENCHES LOST BUT RETAKEN.

Lord Kitchener in a detailed review of past events declared that the only important engagement between the British and the Germans was on December 20th. when Indian trenches were violently attacked at Givenchy.

The Indians were to a certain extent surprised and some of their trenches were captured, only to be retaken on the following day with considerable loss to the enemy by the First Army Corps, which was in reserve. The original line was re-established and had since been entirely maintained.

The Indians had enjoyed a period of relief from the trenches. Sir John French's force had been increased by the Territorials, to which was attached a fine Canadian regiment.

OUR GALLANT RUSSIAN COMRADES.

Lord Kitchener, dwelling on the Russian campaign, spoke of the splendid work of "our gallant comrades" and concluded by denouncing the wanton German attacks on undefended seaside resorts resulting in deaths, among which women and children figured pathetically. (Cheers.) The people had behaved with perfect courage and coolness. (Cheers).

EARL CURZON'S REQUEST.

Earl Curzon urged that the largest number of men possible should be sent to the front with the least delay. He believed that considerably more than two-millions would be needed; the number would possibly be nearer three-millions.

Earl Curzon expressed the utmost satisfaction with the events in Egypt and paid a tribute to the Indians and hoped that their numbers were being maintained.

Lord Kitchener replied that this was so.

VIGOROUS GHTING IN ARGONNE.

LIVELY ARTILLERY DUELS.

ITALIAN REGIMENT'S EXPLOIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PARIS, Jan. 6.

This afternoon's communiqué says:—

"The Germans made two unsuccessful attacks in the Belgian dunes and south-eastward of Saint Georges. Otherwise there have been only artillery duels to the Oise.

"Our batteries on the Aisne and in the Rheims sector silenced the enemy's guns. We progressed a hundred metres north-westward of Rheims.

"A most vigorous action developed in the Argonne enabling us to recapture three hundred metres of the trenches in Bois de la Grurie, where a slight bending in had been previously reported.

"Fierce German attacks at Bagatelle and Fontaine Madame were repulsed.

"Near Ravine and Courte Chaussee we mined and blew up 800 metres of German trenches, of which we occupied half.

"Bad weather continues from Argonne to the Vosges with fog and mud, though there have been lively artillery actions.

"We continued to gain ground at Bois-le-pretre.

"We maintained our gains, in the Thann district, in spite of a violent cannonade, both at Steinbach and in the trenches north-eastward and north-westward thereof.

"The enemy regained one of his old trenches on the flank adjoining the hill of which we retain the summit.

"Colonel Garibaldi with an Italian Regiment made a vigorous charge at Courte Chaussee into the breach made by an explosion and captured 120 prisoners. The Colonel's brother Constantine was killed during the attack."

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Last night's Paris communiqué said:—

A lively cannonade has occurred in the region of Zilledke. Our position have been maintained in the Argonne. We progressed slightly in the Shirtznach Wood, near Altkirch.

EXCHANGE OF RISONERS.

KING GEORGE'S REPLY TO THE POPE.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

King George replying to the Pope with regard to the proposal to exchange prisoners unfit for further service, expresses deep satisfaction with the proposal of His Holiness, which lent weight to our suggestions to the German Government.

FABRICATION OF GERMAN ATROCITIES.

TE-HUME CONVICTED.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Kate Hume has been found guilty of forging and publishing letters alleging that her sister Nurse Hume had been mutilated by Germans. On the jury's recommendation she has been released on probation. She had already spent three months in gaol.

ZEPPELIN ACTIVITY.

GERMAN AIRMEN OVER DUNKIRK.

INTRUDERS DRIVEN AWAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.

"The Times" correspondent in Flanders states that three Zeppelins were reported on Wednesday morning off the coast between Calais and Gravelines.

German airmen repeatedly appeared over Dunkirk during the day. They were possibly scouts covering the movements of airships, for they dropped only one bomb. Allied airmen twice drove the intruders away.

BOOM IN RECRUITING.

LONDON, Jan. 6, 1-55 p.m

The Parliamentary Recruiting Committee, although it has hitherto only circularised the rural districts, and small towns, has already secured 225,000 promises, notwithstanding the distractions of the Christmas season.

The consequence of the boom in recruiting is beginning to be felt in the Midlands. Twelve hundred tram employees in Birmingham alone have enlisted, necessitating a curtailment of services.

"FORMIDABLE" DEATH LL.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

The Admiralty has issued a list of 517 men lost in the Formidable.

AMERICAN COMPANY'S BANKRUPTCY.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

The failure of the Round Bale Press Company is attributed to the stoppage of cotton shipments to Europe.

AMERICA AND WAR CONTRABAND.

PROPOSED COURT OF APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 7.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

In an unofficial discussion in America of the proposal for a Court of Appeal to consider the case of contraband, it is suggested that the Court might consist of representatives of Britain like Lord Mersey and Lord Haldane and of America like Ex-President Taft and Senator Eyihu Root. Possibly Italy and other neutrals might also be represented.

The "Morning Post's" correspondent at Washington states that German agents have offered the western packers heavy bonuses for large quantities of tined meats but the packers require payment for delivery at American ports. The goods cannot be shipped owing to the certainty of capture.

"PURDAH" PARTY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

A BRILLIANT FUNCTION.

Lady Willingdon's Purdah Party at Government House yesterday was a charming and successful function. More than 700 ladies belonging to the European, Parsi, Hindu and Mahomedan communities accepted invitations, and the smart dresses of the European and the variegated colours of the Indian ladies' costumes caused the gardens of Government House to present a most festive appearance. The ladies were introduced by Mrs. Stanley Reed, Dilshad Begum, Mrs. Jehangir Petit and Mrs. Shirur to her Excellency, who welcomed everybody with her ever-present smile and cordially shook hands with all. Her Excellency freely moved among the ladies and conversed with quite a large number of them, including Lady Peirse, Lady Mehta, Lady Tata, Lady Petit, Lady Jagmohandas Varjivandas, Dilshad Begum, Mrs. Stanley Reed, Mrs. Jehangir Petit and others. Her Excellency especially thanked those ladies who had assisted in one way or another in her efforts towards augmenting the funds of the Ladies' Branch of the War and Relief Fund. The guests greatly enjoyed a cinematograph show specially arranged for the occasion, and before departing, expressed their thanks to her Excellency for the cordial manner in which she had received them and her lavish hospitality.

THE PRIMATE'S ARREST.

PAPALC RCLE S ASTONISHED.

PROFOUND IMPRESSION AT ROME.

(RECTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.

The arrest of Cardinal Mercier has created a profound impression at Rome. Papal circles are astonished and can hardly believe that Germany could be guilty of such an act.

INVASION OF HUNGARY.

RUSSIAN STRATEGY..

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 7.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The "Morning Post's" correspondent at Petrograd telegraphs that the struggle in both the theatres is continuing satisfactorily to the Allies and dwells on the perfect co-ordination of operations on both the fronts. The Grand Duke Nicholas could have inflicted a heavy defeat on the Germans after repulsing their attacks on the Bzura river—a procedure that would have rejoiced the hearts of short-sighted people, thousands of miles away, but he does not seek popular victories of local importance. It is not desirable that Germany should withdraw her best troops out of his immediate reach. The "Army Messengar" has reported a slight Russian forward move east of Prezsia as long ago as the 27th December, but no details were given although the advance of the Kieff army from Bzernowitz was less than 40 miles. This combined with the Russians' strong advance from Galicia has given the impreession that the definitive invasion of Hungary has begun, the previous operations being only raids.

AMERICA'S ULTIMATUM TO GENERAL VILLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 7.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" cables:—

The United States have sent an ultimatum to General Villa that the first shot across the American frontier near Naco Douglas means hostilities.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Jan. 7.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieut. F. Fargus, Queen Victoria's Rifles.

Captain W. Lawrence, Flying Corps.

Second Lieut. J. Mylles, Highland Light Infantry.

Second Lieut. J. E. Paton, Monmouthshire Regiment.

Second Lieut. R. Pearse, Rifle Corps.

Second Lieut. Pryce-Jenkin, South Wales Borderers.

Second Lieut. A. Silvester, Sussex.

Lieut. A. Trotter, Coldstreams.

Captain F. Watkin, Northumberland Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. M. C. Herbert, Gloucesters.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 7.

The following are the names of officers in the 43rd casualty list from France and Belgium:—

INVALIDED HOME.

Captain J. C. Hotham, 4th Cavalry.

Lieut.-Col. R. B. Low, D. S. O., 9th Hodson's Horse.

Major C. R. Harbord, 20th Lancers.

Captain A. U. Gladstanes, 20th Lancers.

Lieut. H. S. Cormack, Indian Medical Service.

The following casualty is reported from Egypt:—

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major Mahomed Ali Mirza, Hyderabad Lancers.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 7.

Major A. Gardiner, R.E., who is reported missing in the last casualty list from France, was the officiating Agent of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. On the outbreak of the war he promptly threw up his appointment at Lucknow to get to the front, and left India in early October but it is not known in what capacity he was employed.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

No news has yet been received of a son of Mr. Justice Coxe, of the Calcutta High Court, who was an officer on H. M. S. Formidable. Only a few weeks ago another of Mr. Coxe's sons had been killed in the war.

SIKHS IN FIRING LINE.

DAILY ROUND IN THE TRENCHES.

GERMAN ATTEMPT AT SEDITION.

"The Times" publishes the following extracts from a letter of an officer in a Sikh regiment now at the front:—

The last nine days we have been in the firing line. There one exists in strong, deep, narrow trenches. The top of the trench is loop-holed for firing, and below—inside—is a banquette, or step, on which the men stand when they are shooting. Behind this, and a little lower, comes the bottom of the trench, up and down which one walks about, and where one is about 5½ feet or more underground. In our last trenches we laboured incessantly and got the whole of the bottom of our trench paved with bricks from ruined houses in rear of the position. The men had little caves, or dug-outs, in the front wall of the trench, in which to lie down, and in the rear wall little fre-places for cooking and drying their clothes. Leading away from the firing line are what we call communication trenches, up which comes our rations from the rear, and our water. We are well fed and cook our own meals and wash up our own plates, &c., such as they are. For drink they supply us with the wine of the country or rum, but I confine my own potations to quantities of tea or cocoa, which we get in plenty. From the ruined houses behind one can collect all sorts of treasures—knives, forks, stew-pots, wood, coal, and all sorts of things that make existence bearable.

THE OFFICER'S DUG-OUT.

The officer's dug-out is just an improvement on the men's—if he cares to have it made so. I had a shelter built over the top of my last one, and two sacks hanging from it to keep out the rain. A fire-place in front and the two blankets and a waterproof sheet that we take with us in the trenches, plus my coat and waterproof, kept me warm and dry. In fact there we were well off. In the place were I joined the regiment things were different. There was no dry banquette for the men to fire from and nothing had been done to pave the bottom of the trench so one walked up and down in the mud and never had dry or warm feet. It rained continually and we had no fires. My dug-out leaked, and at night I used to get out in the trench from time to time and "mark time" in the mud to try to get warm. However, we are getting experts at making ourselves comfortable, and I don't suppose we will be so badly off again. The Germans live in similar conditions and trenches in front of us. In our last position their front line was in one place about 200 yards away and their nearest trench was only 50 yards off so there we had a pretty hot corner. A few men all along our line are always on the look-out and fire from time to time to keep the enemy down. The rest remain in their dug-outs in readiness in case of attack, and cook, eat, and sleep. The Germans play the same game, so night and day this sniping goes on incessantly; and now and then a man gets hit—but we have been very lucky and have lost very few men indeed. From time to time the enemy guns open fire—usually at regular hours of the day—and keep it up for about half an hour. One even learns to know what is coming. There is the shrapnel with its quick passage through the air, the loud bang as it explodes overhead, and the sharp whistle of the shrapnel bullets through the air. There is the distant, stately boom of the big gun of the "Black Maria" type, followed by the long-drawn-out whistling sound of the heavy shell lumbering through the air—slowly, as one would imagine from the sound—like some huge bumble-bee complaining of the task of having to travel so far, and ending in a loud "crump" as it bursts on the ground, throwing up clouds of mud and black smoke. These big shells give one plenty of warning by their sound, and one soon gets to know where they are going. The rifle fire from in front sounds like the sharp crack of a whip,, and always there is the heavier bang of our own men firing in reply. Our guns fire off and on, and make wonderfully good practice. They drop heavy shells from far behind us on to the German trenches, and now and then give them a dose of shrapnel. And through all this noise one soon learns to live and sleep—just as you do at home.

SEDITIOUS LITERATURE FROM AEROPLANES.

Amongst the Germans' most noble efforts is that of dropping seditious literature from aeroplanes for the benefit of our Indian troops, and of employing spies to fire on our men and trenches from behind—in our own lines. There was one of these gentry lurking in the ruined houses to our rear in the last place we held and sniping our trenches at night. I spent most of the last night we had there sitting up for him with a few men of ours, but he was not at work when we went out. All the ruined houses we searched, and there M——'s new electric torch came in for its first turn of real usefulness. The houses presented a scene of the utmost desolation. The full moon, shining in through the shattered roofs, gave one a dim vision of hopeless confusion. Cooking pots and children's toys, broken clocks and tables, knives and forks, and books strewn on the floor—beds and every single thing away—and always in each house, overlooking all from its place on the wall, the melancholy spectacle of some emblem of piety, strangely out of place, a Madonna or a crucifix.

THE KING WITH HIS TROOPS.

GENERAL JOFFRE HONOURED.

"CERTAIN ROAD TO VICTORY."

The following interesting account of the King's week in France is contributed by the writer of the articles which have hitherto been published as coming from an unofficial "Eye-witness." The recent articles of the "Eye-witness" have given most illuminating accounts of the work done by our fighting men and the conditions in which their days are passed.

On Monday, 30th November, his Majesty the King, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, who had gone to the coast to meet him, reached General Headquarters of the British Army in France on his visit to his troops in the field. On arrival his Majesty was saluted by a Guard of Honour, and was received by Field-Marshal Sir John French.

Earlier in the day his Majesty had inspected some of the hospitals at the base, including one for the Indian sick and wounded.

WITH THE INDIAN TROOPS.

On Tuesday, 1st December, the King made an early start by motor on his tour to the Indian troops and the Fourth Army Corps. Colonel the Maharajah of Bikaner and the Major-General Maharajah Sir Pratap Singh, Indian A.D.C.'s were in attendance. On his way to the headquarters of the former he passed several detachments drawn up alongside the road, and on arrival was received by the General Officer Commanding, who presented to him the Indian Princes and the officers of the Staff. He then inspected the various bodies of British and Indian troops which had been paraded, the Sowars and Sepoys showing the same pleasure at his visit as the British soldiers. The next move was to the various divisional headquarters, where the procedure was similar, more troops being collected at each place. A halt was called at a Field Ambulance, where the preparation of the native food was watched with interest, his Majesty tasting a chapati which had just been cooked. At one place the King made a distribution of decorations, amongst the recipients of the Victoria Cross being two young gunners, who were neither 20 years of age.

The next visit was to a large Clearing Hospital, where the King spent some time going through the wards, making a kind inquiry here and saying a word of encouragement there to the patients, some of whom were suffering from frost-bite. After luncheon at the headquarters of the Fourth Army Corps a historic meeting took place. At 2 p.m. precisely M. Poincare' the President of the French Republic, accompanied by M. Viviani, President du Conseil des Ministres, and General Joffre, the Commanderin-Chief of the Allied Forces, arrived to greet his Majesty on French soil. After a very cordial meeting the long procession of 15 motor-cars, led by the Prince of Wales, started on its way again round the divisions of the Fourth Corps, the King and the President being together in an open car between the troops which in this area lined the roads almost continuously. The reception accorded the King here was most enthusiastic. Indeed, the sound of the cheering, if it reached the enemy, whose lines were not far distant from this portion of the Royal route, must have aroused considerable curiosity.

INVESTITURE OF GENERAL JOFFRE.

After the return of the Royal party General Joffre was invested with the Order of the Grand Cross of the Bath by his Majesty. After a short visit to Sir John French, the former had to return to his own duties. M. Poincare and M. Viviani had the honour of dining with the King before he left.

On Wednesday his Majesty made an equally early start, since his projected tour for the day, which included a visit to portions of one Cavalry Corps and then to the Third Army Corps, necessitated a circular journey of some 70 miles. The Prince of Wales, as before, took part in the tour. Luckily the weather was better than it had been on Tuesday. After a motor run of over half an hour in the brisk morning air, the procession was met by the Cavalry Corps Commander and his Staff. Here the King left his car and, followed by his suite and staff, walked between two long lines of mounted men which were almost continuous. There was no glitter about this parade, save that of the swords, and yet it was a splendid sight, striking in its outward businesslike appearance and in its inner significance. Here collected together in two rows stretching in long perspective down the straight road for over a mile was a larger body of British Cavalry than most people have ever seen; and it was only a fraction of the mounted forces in the field. Slowly the King walked along, taking the salute and smilingly acknowledging the cheers of the troops as he reached the end of each unit.

After inspecting another large cavalry force and some artillery and engineer units the King reached the headquarters of the Third Army Corps and had luncheon there. After luncheon the local detachment of the Royal Flying Corps was visited, and the procession then proceeded through the area occupied by the divisions of the corps, being everywhere greeted with the same loyal affection by units of all branches of the Service. At the divisional headquarters visited the King in every case presented decorations. He made this part of the journey in an open car, since time precluded walking.

VISIT TO CHARCOAL-MAKERS.

Amongst other things, the King witnessed the manufacture of charcoal on a large scale for use in the braziers in the trenches. He also visited a soldiers' convalescent home. These homes are really resting-places where men who are slightly indisposed and run down by continuous strain can recuperate. It is found that a three days' entire rest works marvels, and after that time some 58 per cent. of the men admitted are quite able to go back to duty. Another sight which excited the King's keen interest was the large bathing establishment at one of the divisional headquarters, where, as has been described, men who come in filthy after days in the trenches can have hot baths and are issued with a fresh set of clothes. At this place, which is a fair-sized town, a particularly large force of infantry was drawn up lining the road; the men had obviously come recently from the trenches. The population was most enthusiastic.

On Thursday, before the Royal Party started on the day's round, an interesting function took place. The King invested Field-Marshal Sir John French with the Order of Merit. The route for the day included a visit to the 1st and 2nd Corps and some cavalry. It was cold, windy and showery in the early morning; but the weather cleared before midday and the afternoon was bright. The morning was occupied by the inspection of the 1st Corps. At each divisional headquarters there was a distribution of British and French docorations. Practically the whole route was lined with infantry, and the troops gave the King a hearty reception as he passed. A considerable distance was accomplished on foot, but since time was pressing, his Majesty motored a part of the way in an open car, stopping for a few seconds to speak to the officer commanding each unit, and on one occasion making a short address to the assembled commanding officers of one of the brigades which had particularly distinguished itself.

After having luncheon at the headquarters of the 2nd Corps his Majesty proceeded to a commanding point, whence a good view of the battlefied could be obtained. Various troops were on the way, among them being a detachment of Belgian soldiers engaged in repairing the road. In a field at one village *en route* 50 men from each battalion of the division and 25 from each unit of the divisional troops were drawn up in hollow square, and here the King again stopped to distribute decorations. The occasion was rendered impressive by the dull thunder of the guns and the fact that the smoke of bursting shells could be seen rising from a ridge not far off.

A VIEW OF THE BATTLEFIELD.

The air was extraordinarily clear, and from the selected spot his Majesty obtained an excellent view. Far away to the right rose the tall chimneys and factory buildings of Lille and Roubaix. In front stretched a ridge which has been the scene of some of the most desperate fighting, and along it the still smoking ruins of the villages showed up black and desolate. To the left rose the towers of Ypres amidst which the Cloth Hall and Cathedral were easily distinguishable. The extent of the damage done by the Germans could be realized by the roofless nave of the great *Halles* and the gaping holes in the tower. Even while the King was watching several howitzer shells burst in the town, and sent up that peculiar black smoke which distinguishes them. To the east of the old city he saw the woods which have witnessed one of the fiercest struggles ever waged by British soldiers and in which so many of them and their Allies lie; while farther to the south gleamed the waters of the canal, along the banks of which British and French have alternately disputed every inch of ground with the enemy. In the north, melting away into the distance, lay the valley of the Yser, where our Allies have made such a valiant defence and won so much glory.

While on the hill some of our batteries opened fire, and is Majesty was able to observe the effect on the enemy's trenches. He next proceeded to the headquarters of another division. Here again representatives of all units were drawn up in a hollow square and a further instalment of decorations was bestowed.

The procession then continued on its way home through more crowds of cheering men and between the ranks of a cavalry division which was drawn up on each side of the high road for fully one mile of its length. This formed one of the most striking scenes of the day.

Friday was not so strenuous as the four previous days had been. Half of the morning was devoted to an informal inspection of some portions of the work being carried out by the General and Administrative Staffs at General Headquarters. Accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief and the Chief of the General Staff, the King made a tour of some of the offices where what might be called the brain work, the control and the maintenance of the Army are carried out.

After an inspection of some of the motor-cyclis' dispatch riders attached to the headquarters of the Army Signal Units, which body of men, as Sir John French pointed out, had performed most arduous and valuable duties during the whole campaign, his Majesty visited the Army Signal Headquarter Office. This spot is really the nerve centre of the Army in the field, for into it radiate the tentacles along which flash messages from every part of the field of operations, from the base and from England. By telegraph, air-line and cable, by wireless, by telephone, and by motor-cyclist does the information reach this office, the total number of messages of all natures from all quarters handled in one day averaging about 3,000, of which the majority are far longer than the average telegram of peace time. The whole building pulsated with the tick of machines of different kinds. In one room the King watched the operators busily perforating long strips of paper with the noisy "puncher" so that the messages could be sent off by the Wheatstone high-speed apparatus. In another he saw several of these machines, which can send out at any speed up to a maximum of 600 words a minute, and some duplex machines by which means messages can be sent along the wires in both directions at the same time.

DISTRIBUTION OF MEDALS.

After making a distribution of four Distinguished Conduct Medals and one Victoria Cross, the King and the Prince of Wales left by motor for the Headquarters of the Belgian Army. Among those in attendance were Maharajah Sir Pratap Singh and the Maharajah of Bikaner, A.D.C.'s to the King. The Prince of Wales acted as pilot, as usual driving an open car. On the frontier his Majesty was met by the King of the Belgians, who accompanied him to the town where Headquarters were situated. There, in the market-place, was drawn up a strong force of Belgian troops, who were inspected by his Majesty. They then marched past, King George taking the salute. After this a short visit was paid to the Hotel de Ville, occupied by the Headquarter Staff, and the Royal party proceeded to the villa of the King of the Belgians situated close to the sea, where luncheon was served. Before leaving, his Majesty honoured King Albert by investing him with the Order of the Garter, and also conferred the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George upon Baron de Broqueville, the Belgian Premier and Minister of War.

Saturday the 5th, a day of pouring rain—was the last spent by the King with his Army in the field. It started with the presentation of the Victoria Cross to one of the first native soldiers to win that coveted distinction, since the privilege of being eligible for it was granted to Indian soldiers by his Majesty at the Durbar at Delhi.

The Map Branch of the Intelligence Section of the General Staff next claimed attention. Here were seen stacks of maps varying from those of large extents of country to the plans of towns and small areas prepared locally by the Printing Company, Royal Engineers, which the King saw actually at work. The average number of maps and plans issued daily to the different units of the Army amounts to between 300 and 400.

The last visit paid was to the headquarters of the Royal Flying Corps, where, as in other places, the normal routine was kept up. His Majesty addressed the officers and men of the corps. Machines were being overhauled and repaired in the workshops, while in the aerodrome others were starting out on reconnaissance duty or returning. His Majesty inspected one of the captured aeroplanes and witnessed some special flights, showing the same keen interest in military aviation that he has always evinced. Indeed, the scene of great activity presented by that portion of the corps present at General Headquarters must have presented a strange contrast to that other scene at Farnborough some 2½ years ago, when the King for the first time inspected the R.F.C., then in its infancy the total muster being six officers and two inferior aeroplanes.

Throughout his tours the safety of his Majesty has been assured by the Royal Flying Corps, whose members have carried out a continuous aerial patrol above the Royal Procession, wherever it has been.

After luncheon with Field-Marshal Sir John French the King took his departure from General Headquarters at 2 p.m. Before leaving his Majesty issued the following Special Order of the Day to the Army:—

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY BY HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Officers, non-commissioned officers, and men.

I am very glad to have been able to see my Army in the Field.

I much wished to do so in order to gain a slight experience of the life you are leading.

I wish I could have spoken to you all, to express my admiration of the splendid manner in which you have fought and are still fighting against a powerful and relentless enemy.

By your discipline, pluck, and endurance, inspired by the indomitable regimental spirit, you have not only upheld the tradition of the British Army, but added fresh lustre to its history.

I was particularly impressed by your soldierly, healthy, cheerful appearance.

I cannot share in your trials, dangers, and successes; but I can assure you of the proud confidence and gratitude of myself and of your fellow-countrymen.

We follow you in our daily thoughts on your certain road to victory.

GEORGE, R. I.
December 5th, 1914.

General Headquarters.

EFFECT OF THE VISIT.

The visit of his Majesty King George cannot but leave a deep impression on the whole of the Army as well as on the entire British nation.

The King's appearance among us has set the seal on our past success and is a pledge of future victory. But its most striking success lies rather in the personal element, in the interest his Majesty has evinced in the welfare of the men who are fighting their country's battles. None who saw their faces and heard the spontaneous outburst of cheering from the waiting ranks could have any doubt as to the intense pleasure and genuine enthusiasm aroused by the presence of the Sovereign among his war-worn troops.

In a war in which there has been a necessity for complete silence as to the exploits of units or the daring deeds of individuals, in which popular applause has been unattainable and outward show and pomp entirely absent, the troops have nevertheless now gained the feeling that, however little the details of their deeds may be known, their efforts and sacrifices are recognized by their country and are fully appreciated by their King.

And the visit is not only of national importance. It is an historical event, for it included two meetings which will rank among the most famous in the world's history, that of December 1, when the King had an interview with the President of the French Republic and with the Generalissimo of the Allied Forces, and that of December 4, when he met the King of the Belgians on the last corner of Belgian soil left to that suffering nation. Both these meetings took place on the battlefield, within sound of the guns. It is just 100 years since Europe was convulsed in another universal war, and the Allied Sovereigns swore to continue the struggle until the military domination of France was destroyed. The centenary could be celebrated in no more fitting manner than by this meeting on the field of battle between the rulers of those countries, then the bitterest foes, now united in the endeavour to destroy another and a more deadly military despotism than has ever existed.

INDIAN TROOPS CARRYING A GERMAN POSITION.

Reproduced from "The Graphic."

The 58th (Indian) Rifles' first encounter with Germans. Subadar Wasan Singh, describing the fight to a press representative said: "It was a glorious fight while it lasted, but soon there were no Germans left,—and some of our men won paradise."

A NEW WEAPON IN WARFARE.

Reproduced from "The Graphic."

One of the armoured Belgian motor-cars surprising a party of Uhlans.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

QUESTION OF NEW ELECTIONS.

(From our correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 7.

The programme for the first meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on the 12th instant will probably include a Bill to continue the War Ordinances till the end of the struggle. There will be the introduction of two Baronetcy Bills and the Foreigners' Bill will be referred to a Select Committee.

Under the existing Council Regulations the non-official additional mmebers hold their office for a term of three years, which under the present practice, terminates in the beginning of the cold weather when the Council is about to sit for the winter session. It is therefore inconvenient and undersirable to have general elections when the working session is about to begin. Government therefore proposes to take powers to extend the term for a period of not more than six months. The Local Governments are being consulted on the question. The power when sanctioned by the Secretary of State will be exercised by the Supreme Government in respect of the Imperial Council and by the Local Governments in respect of Provincial Councils. Thus if the term of the present Imperial Legislative Council is extended by six months the new elections will take place by the rains in 1916 and the new Council will meet at Simla in September and begin their work in right earnest at Delhi in the winter. This will prove an ideal arrangement as under the present circumstances a cold weather sessions is enevitably lost.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

DEFENCE OF AMIR CHAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 7.

In the Delhi conspiracy case appeal before the Chief Court, Mr. Raghunath Sahai resuming his arguments for Amir Chand, said that even the approver had not suggested Amir Chand's connection with the Lahore bomb or with Basant Kumar. The bomb-cap that was found in his house might have been put there through a hole by some one not necessarily the police. Both Canon Allnut and Principal Rudra had testified to his high character. Amir Chand had nothing to do with the first and second issues of the "Liberty" leaflets. He could not have sent the third and the approver's statement connecting him with the fourth issue lacked corroboration.

RISING OF SANA KACHINS.

FURTHER DETAILS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 7.

Details of the rising of Sana Kachins received to-day show that Assistant Superintendent Myitkyina on being informed in the third week of December of a theft of seven cattle from Kamaing tract, despatched the village headman with six military policemen in search of the thieves. Finding the village deserted the party returned. On the way they were attacked by one hundred Kachins some of whom were carrying firearms. The Assistant Superintendent set out with a party of thirty rifles but finding his progress barred by a force of three hundred Kachins, had to return. The enemy harassed his force and in the action which took place one sepoy was killed and two wounded. The party was reinforced by military police at Kamaing on Monday. The Deputy Commissioner had in readiness a force of 500 rifles and two guns and the party left yesterday under the command of Captain Burd with all necessary precautions taken to prevent the spread of the rising. The village headman and four sepoys accompanying him have not been heard of since. The cause of the rising has not yet been discovered.

BOGUS EAST END DOCTOR.

"SIR H. H. HARRISON OF THE WAR OFFICE."

A remarkable story of a medical von Koepenick in the East End was told on Dec. 9 at the Old Bailey, when a man who posed as Surgeon-Major Sir Harold Richard Harrison, D.S.O., but whose real name was John Cubbin, an ex-convict, pleaded guilty to various charges. He had forged death certiqcates, issued false medical certificates, committed perjury, and obtained medical fees by false pretences when attending inquests.

Mr. Bodkin said that in 1900 the prisoner was convicted and fined for giving a false medical certificate and for using medical titles to which he was not entitled. In 1901 he was convicted of theft, and in 1903 and 1908 of bigamy, being given five years' penal servitude for each offence. He was released on licence in 1913.

In January last he walked into the dispensary of Dr. Allen in Bethnal Green and said he was Surgeon-Major Harrison, engaged at the War Office in examining recruits. Beginning by seeing some of Dr. Allen's patients, prisoner afterwards assisted at the surgery regularly.

One day, while acting as Dr. Allen's assistant, he appeared at the surgery, accompanied by a woman said to be Mrs. Harrison, and s'e gave birth to a child, which died. The prisoner and the woman lived at the surgery as man and wife. The prisoner continued to dispense, interview patients, make post-mortem examinations, and attend coroners' inquiries.

SUCCESSION TO TITLE.

A few months after entering Dr. Allen's service he one day received three telegrams. The first stated that General Sir Richard Harrison was seriously ill, the next that he was sinking, and the third that he had died. Subsequently Cubbin declared that he had come in to property. He had visiting cards printed, giving his name as Surgeon-Major Sir Harold Richard Harrison, D.S.O.

Later, when it was likely that he might be prosecuted by the Medical Defence Union, the prisoner himself personated Dr. Allen and succeeded in getting the charge held over. In the meantime, however, he was recognised in Bishopsgate-street as a convict on licence, and the present proceedings were taken.

The supposed Lady Harrison had been a domestic servant in the north of England.

In the course of a long statement prisoner asked that "the little plant of virtue which bloomed in his native heart" might not be overlooked.

The Recorder sentenced him to three years' penal servitude.

The experiments undertaken in troutculture by the Punjab Government seem likely to be very successful. Some 43,000 fish have been hatched out in Kulu, 70,000 in Simla Hill States, 40,000 in Chamba, 30,000 in Kangra.

A PHILOSOPHER IN SIX REIGNS.

THE LATE DR. CAMPBELL FRASER.

The death took place during mail week of Dr. Campbell Fraser, Emeritus Professor in the University of Edinburgh, in his 96th year, says the "Manchester Guardian." Alexander Campbell Fraser was born at the manse of Ard-chattan, Loch Etive, in the Land of Lorne, on September 3, 1819. His father was the parish minister.. He lived under six British sovereigns.

In 1894 he was appointed Gifford Lecturer in Natural Theology at Edinburgh University, an appointment says the "Manchester Guardian," which gave him the opportunity of setting forth the results of his long reflection on the deepest problems of Philosophy. His lectures were published in 1896 under the title 'The Philosophy of Theism,' and they have been very widely read. In 1904 he published 'Biographia Philosophica,' a spiritual autobiography in which the incidents of his life, the progress of his thought, and his intercourse with the great men of his time are simply and vividly recalled.

Professor Fraser was a Fellow of the British Academy, to whose proceedings he contributed an interesting paper on Locke, and he received many academic distinctions.

He could find no satisfaction either in 'an agnostic science wholly ignorant of God' or in 'a gnostic science which implied omniscience.' 'Human systems can reflect God and the universe only in "broken lights," and the highest issue of philosophy must be the transformation of pure reason at last into intelligent faith.'

ADVENTURES OF FINNISH FUGITIVES.

ESCAPE AFTER THREE MONTHS OF CAPTIVITY IN GERMANY.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd two Finnish, sailors have arrived there after three months' captivity in Germany. .One, the captain of a confiscated sailing vessel, evading his guards, concealed himself under the Strahsund landing-stage, and then hung for an hour to the side of the Stralsund-Trelleborg steam ferry. A Swedish steward perceived him, and gave him a rope with which he attached himself to the ferry-boat. After the boat left port the Swedish sailors took the Finn on board and hid him in an emphty cask, in which he travelled to Trelleborg.

The second, a Finnish captain, was arrested with his crew at Lubeck and made to work at the gasworks at the village of Roseburg. He attempted to escape but was caught and sentenced to death. Two hours before the time fixed for his execution, the captain, an immensely powerful man, killed a sentry with a blow of his fist. He then escaped and reached Lubeck. He hid for two days and nights in the coal bunker of a Swedish steamer bound for Copenhagen before he was discovered. When he reached Copenhagen he was befriended by the Russian Consul-General.

TAPPING WIRELESS MESSAGES

HOW GERMANY EXPLOITS NEUTRAL STATIONS.

An interesting explanation of the reasons which had, until the recent naval victory in the Atlantic enabled the German squadron to elude the pursuit of the British Fleet except when they could encounter it at a disadvantage is supplied by a contributor to the current number of "The Wireless World." The writer is an engineer who until recently was resident in South America, and his suggestion is that the Germans constantly obtained, through the wireless coast stations, information as to the whereabouts and number of our ships, both warships and merchantmen.

In South America, up to 1912, he writes, the vast majority of the coast stations were constructed by Germans, because cheapness is a deciding factor in South America, and the German prices for wireless stations were considerably lower than those of their competitors. The loss to the contractors was no doubt made good by the German Government.

The next step was the introduction of the German wireless expert, who had to be brought in because of the installation of complicated receiving gear in the stations. The stations were worked by the contractors for three months and then handed over to the Government, who placed the stations in charge of native operators.

In a few weeks' time something goes wrong and a breakdown occurs. The receiving apparatus for the generator no longer works, and the station is out of action. Naturally the Government goes to the German contractor who supplied the station and asks for the return of the expert. The latter returns, puts things right and is asked to stay on at a good salary; eventually he becomes naturalised, enters the Government service, and takes charge of the station. By these means a very large number of the South American coast stations are in charge of naturalised Germans, thus ensuring the working of the Imperial German chain erected at the expense of the various Republics. In some cases the chief technical officials of the various Government telegraph administrations are Germans also.

A new Masonic Lodge is to be formed at Simla. It will be called Lodge Prospect and be mostly for the benefit of Indian members.

In connection with the notification regarding the export of wheat, it is interesting to note that as cold weather during the four months, December to March, both inclusive, the total quantity shipped from India amounted to only 60,850 tons. This is some 39,000 tons less than the amount which the Government of India have ruled may be exported in the similar four months of the current official year.

ALEXANDER IN EGYPT.

INFLUENCE OF HIS EXPEDITION UPON CIVILISATION.

At a meeting of the Egypt Exploration Fund, in the rooms of the Royal Society, Burlington House, Mr. D. G. Hogarth, Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, delivered a lecture on "Alexander in Egypt and Some Consequences." Mr. H. R. Hall, who was in the chair, pointed out that the Turks were now attacking Egypt on the side of Alexander's advance, and indeed along the line that every conquest of Egypt had taken. Mr. Hogarth also associated his subject with the crisis of the moment by some amusing reference to a parallelism of a kind between Alexander and a certain European potentate, which, he said, he did not believe was altogether accidental. Turning to Alexander in Egypt, he was there, he pointed out, for about the space of a modern tourist's visit; of this "winter in Egypt," the extension of the Macedonian dominion, the foundation of Alexandria, and the opening up of great new routes of commerce, were some of the immediate consequences. How far Egypt came within Alexander's original plan was a question. He was leading an expeditionary force of 40,000, small numbers in our eyes, but the first really well-equipped army in a modern sense, to take the field. It was strong enough to deal with any force that could be brought against it in Asia Minor, but not necessarily with such hosts as Darius if allowed time, could gather in Asia. His turning aside to Egypt was almost certainly the proof of the mis-carriage of the original plan. Alexander realised that he was playing a lone hand. The Greek cities on whose support he had counted went against him, and to get command of the sea from the land he had to close the Egyptian ports. And at the same time the extensive scale of Alexandria, and the thoroughness with which it was laid out, showed the design of permanently supplanting Tyre.

THE THREE CONSEQUENCES.

The lecturer next touched on the failure of opposition to Alexander's conquest of Egypt, which, he said, was not surprising if we remembered the experience of the Greeks which the Egyptians had, by fighting both with and against them. In addition, there was the Nationalist feeling, which identified [illegible] with the Greeks as against the Persi[illegible] This was the *motif* running through [illegible]xander romance, of which the lecture[illegible] at some length; but first he made re[illegible] to Alexander's assumption of sonship [illegible]ods, and his reason for imposing it as a c[illegible]t, which was not merely his vanity, but [illegible] to that recognition that was to influence Macedonia generally, of its voidness of any element to satisfy the religiosity of Asia. In conclusion, Mr. Hogarth named three consequences of Alexander in Egypt [illegible]d any he could himself have dreamed of. They were the enormous influence of Alexandria upon the civilisation of the Hebrews, the new relations between East and West following upon the opening of the Red Sea route, and the Alexander Romance, which not only made Alexander known throughout the world, but had only the "Tale of Troy" as a rival in making the peoples of the North acquainted with the existence of the Greeks themselves.

NEW GUNS AND HAND-BOMBS.

An officer in the Sappers and Miners, Indian Expeditionary Force, writes as follows:—

I shall never forget going up to the firing line my first night up a road through a village absolutely deserted and ruined. Houses burnt, houses blown to bits, and houses intact. Roads with holes 12ft. deep in them caused by shells. Property lying about everywhere. Directly it gets dark the people begin moving; reliefs with food, &c., go up to the trenches. At first we generally got back by daylight; later on we used to sleep in the trenches, as we were working night and day in reliefs. The Germans had by this time started throwing bombs, some of the trenches being so close you could throw them by hand. We were called upon to produce the bombs, and threw our first on November 5! The Germans are using mortars, and we are busy making some. A blind German bomb has helped us to make the bomb, as we took it to pieces and saw how it was made. We shall probably get ours into action in a day or two. We scored one on the poo- beggars a few days back by laying mines in some trenches and then evacuating them. Two out of three mines went off and killed several of them.

The company has been experimenting with bomb guns and has evolved a gun which we have had in action—range 100 to 600 yards. The first our side. Since then every one, French and English, has been round to our billets seeing the gun. We nearly had the Prince of Wales round to see it. It was the day our Army Corps Commander came to see the gun, and as luck would have it we were nearly late for the Army Corps Commander, because of the excitement of a German aeroplane having to descend and almost hitting the chimneys of our house. The boiler or something went wrong. Our company and the Leinsters had a race to get there first. The Leinsters won and collared the two inmates.

Excavating round a house in Bombay lately acquired by the City Improvement Trust, some coolies came across some interesting silver treasure-trove. It included six talismans, some old coins, an armlet and some pieces of an armplate, besides some jewellery.

Owing to the war, the cigar industry in Trichinopoly has suffered much. Trichinopoly is a great seat of cigar manufacture, and for the best quality of cigars, the merchants used to get the fine quality of tobacco required from Germany, Java and others places. The Director of Agriculture of Ceylon has notified the growers there to communicate with purchasers to see whether they could meet the demand.

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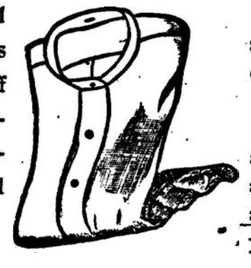

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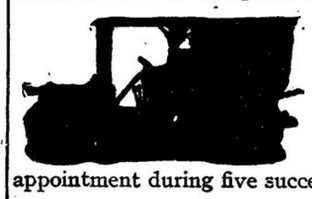

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